THE NATIONAL UNION.

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THE NATIONAL UNION,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED AT WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY.
In Politics, Devoted to "The Union,
THE CONSTITUTION
AND THE
Enforcement of the Laws."
CONSERVATIVE & NATIONAL IN ITS TONE.
INDEPENDENT IN RELIGION AND MORALS.

IT WILL BE THE CARE OF THE PROPRIETORS and of the Editor, to furnish all classes of people in the Town and Country with an excellent paper. It will contain a large amount of Literary Matter, Tales, and choice selections from the best writers.

In short "THE NATIONAL UNION" shall be a most excellent Family Newspaper. It will be an excellent medium for

ADVERTISING,

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AND IN THE BEST STYLE.
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CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Services on 3d Saturday and Sunday in each month. Elder A. RAINES Pastor; and on 4th Sunday, Elder J. W. HARDING.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services on 1st and 3d Sunday. Rev. J. M. SCOTT, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services on the 4th Saturday and Sunday in each month. Rev. A. D. RASH, Pastor.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

CLARK DIVISION Sons of Temperance, No. 27, meets every *Tuesday night*, at their Hall over the Store Room of J. Williams & Sons.

L. G. HICKS, W. P.
W. H. ROBINSON, R. S. mar 23-1.

I. O. O. F.

HICKMAM LODGE, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets every *Monday Night*, at their new Hall, on Main Street.

W. W. JUSTICE, N. G.
J. W. CRADDOCK, S. march 23-1.

JUDICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—First Monday in May and November; Chancery and Criminal Term, third Monday in July. W. C. GOODLOE, Judge; W. S. DOWNEY, Commonwealth's Attorny; A. H. BUCKNER, Clerk; J. W. Craddock and D. T. Buckner, Deputies. A. N. BUSH, Sheriff; O. P. Evans, Thos. Gaines and H. W. Kohlhass, Deputies. Theodore Kohlhass, James Flanagan, J. W. Craddock, Examiner.

COUNTY COURT.—Fourth Monday in each month. A. L. HAGGARD, Pres. Judge; WILLIS COLLINS, Clerk; Will. H. Winn and Geo. M. Jackson Deputies. Chas. S. Hanson, County Attorney. W. B. Kidd, Assessor; L. B. Clinkenbeard, Coroner.

QUARTERLY COURT.—Tuesday after second Monday in January, April, July, and October. A. L. HAGGARD, Presiding Judge; WILL. H. WINN, Clerk.

POLICE COURT OF WINCHESTER.—Terms for the trial of civil causes, first Saturday in each month. J. W. CRADDOCK, Judge.

JUSTICES' COURTS.—*First District.*—FRANCIS ALLEN—On the 2d Monday in March, June, September and December.
JAMES ELKIN—On Friday before the 3d Saturday in said months.
Thos. J. Hughes, Constable.
Second District.—ACHILLES EUBANK—On Friday before 2d Saturday in said months.
JAS. H. BOONE—On the 1st Tuesday in said months
W. B. Beall, Constable.
Third District.—ARCHIBALD TANNER—On the 1st Saturday in said months.
JOHN P. KING—On the Wednesday after the 3d Monday in said months.
Francis M. Gordon, Constable.
Fourth District—JOSHUA B. THOMAS—On Tuesday after the 3d Monday in Said months.
ED. T. TAYLOR—On the Thursday after the 2d Monday in said months.
Henry Emerson, Constable.
Fifth District.—DUDLEY S. CAST—On the 4th Saturday in said months.
A. J. TRIBBLE—On the Friday before the 4th Saturday in said months.
Ed. Blakemore, Constable.
Sixth District.—E. T. WOODWARD—On the 3d Monday in said months.
NATHAN MCDONNALD—On Tuesday before the 4th Monday in said months.
John W. Hart, Constable

FARMERS' HOTEL,
COURT STREET,
WINCHESTER, KY.
WM. B. BRUCE, Prop'r.

HAVING become sole Proprietor of the above house, I would say to all of its old friends and customers that I would be pleased for them to continue the patronage heretofore extended to the house, and would be glad to have as many new ones as may see proper to extend to me their patronage. I have a large and commodious

LIVERY STABLE,

And will take care of all horses that may be entrusted with me, in the very best manner.

I am constantly running wagons between this place and Boonsboro', and will furnish coal and wood to all who may desire it at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. I will also take contracts for hauling either by the day or job.
aun10-y

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Galleys, &c. Inks and Printing Material of every description. Stereotyping of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Cuts, &c., &c. Brand and Pattern Letters of various styles.
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Geo. Webster,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Over Taliaferro, Moore & Co.'s Store.

WOULD inform the citizens of Clark and the adjoining counties that he has opened a shop, and is now prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring on the shortest notice, and in the

LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION!

All garments made and cut by him are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

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JAMES M. OGDEN.
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HANON & TUCKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
WINCHESTER, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in Clark and adjoining counties the Court of Appeals and Federal Court Prompt attention given to collection, and al business entrusted to them. One or both members of this firm can always be found at thei office during business hours. Office at Hauson' old stand. april 6-tf.

A. L. HAGGARD,

PRESIDING JUDGE CLARK COUNTY, will attend at the County Court Clerk's office, in Winchester, on every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of making Administrators' Executors' and Guardians' settlements, and for the transaction of any other business proper to be transacted out of the regular term of Court. june 29-

RIFFE & SYMPSON,
WINCHESTER, KY.

RESPECTFULLY tender their professional services, in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the citizens of the town and county. march 16-1.

JAMES FLANAGAN. WILL. H. WINN.
FLANAGAN & WINN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
AND
General Collectors,
WINCHESTER, KY,

WILL attend promptly to all business en trusted to them in Clark and the adjoining counties. They offer their services especially to Administrators, Executors and Guardians, and to the public as GENERAL COLLECTORS. Office over Col. Smith's. nov30.

THEODORE KOHLHASS,
EXAMINER for CLARK COUNTY,
OFFICE:
With Huston & Downey.
june1-tf.

Dr. W. W. JUSTICE,
SURGEON DENTIST
WINCHESTER, KY.

OFFICE—Two doors below the "National House," adjoining Dr. Mills' Office.
March 16th, 1860-1-ly.

DR. M. W. ALLAN

TENDERS to the public his services in the practice of Medicine, and Surgery, Office at the Drug Store of J. J. Eubank.
march 16-1.

Dr. C. F. BUTLER,

TENDERS his professional services to the people in the vicinity of Boonsborough. Residence with James Lisle
june 22-y.

Robert Moore,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Clark and adjoining counties, as a

Portrait and Animal Painter.

Persons wishing anything done in his line will enquire at the National Union Of
apr. 20.

THOS. OWSLEY,
CARPENTER,

SHOP under the National Union Office, is prepared to promptly execute all kinds of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice. march16-1t.

JAMES W. BERRY,
CARPENTER,
—AND—
HOUSE BUILDER &C.

SHOP adjoining J. T. Webb's Blacksmith's Shop, Winchester, Ky.
April 6,'60-5-ly.

C. T. WORLEY.
PUBLIC AUCTIONEER,

OFFERS his services to the public in that capacity. He will attend to sales on the street, in Winthester every County Court Day; and all other Public Sales where his services are required. Address C. T. WORLEY,
mar20-ly Lexington, Ky.

JOHN DILLON,
TAILOR,
Over J. J. Eubank's Drug Store,
WINCHESTER, KY.,

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and customers, in Clark and adjoining counties, for their past favors, and hopes that, by unremitting attention to business, and having

The Latest Styles of Fashion!

He may furnish gentlemen with garments, unexceptionable either in style or workmanship, thereby meriting a continuance of their patronage. mar22-2-ly.

JAS. E. McILVAIN,

WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING,
Under Odd Fellows' Hall, with G. Rosenberger.

HAVING had considerable experience in repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry generally, I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may trust me with their work.
nov. 2-tf.

J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

HARDWARE,
TIN-WARE,
Stoves, Grates,
IRON & NAILS.
And all kinds of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We are prepared to do all kinds of
Metal Roofing and Guttering.

All work done by us will be warranted to give entire satisfaction, and on the most favorable terms.

We will also run our Wool Carding Machines during the Summer. mar30-ly

JOB WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Select Poetry.

THE SUMMER ANGELS.

'Tis the dark December weather
Winds are wailing through the sky!
If you listen you will hear them
Sighing wild and sighing high,
Now they toss the willow branches
Leaning o'er the window bars,
Then their moan goes softer, fainter
Up among the silent stars.

'Tis the dark December weather,
All the summer trees are bare:
See! the latest leaves are falling
Torn and ghostly through the air.
You may search the forest over,
You may trace the brooklet's flow,
Not an aster's eye will open,
Not a golden rod will glow,

'Tis the dark December weather,
Cold the tide creeps down the bay;
Sea-gulls, in their snowy circles,
Beating up the windy way;
Sailing, sailing, from the Northland,
Bringing winter on their wings,
They will linger, flashing seaward,
Till the time the robin sings.

'Tis the dark December weather,
Wind and wood and wave are sad;
'Tis the dark December weather,
Yet our hearts are blithe and glad,
And within them it is summer,
Ripest Summer evermore,
For God's sweetest angels hover,
Radiant-eyed about the door.

Love, as tender, as the moonlight,
Hope, as rosy as the dawn,—
There can come to those no winter
Whom such glory shineth on!
O, the dark December weather
May o'ershadow sea and shore,
In our hearts the blessed angels
Make it summer evermore?

WORDS OF CHEER.

BY EMELINE S. SMITH.

Look up, oh tear-dimmed eye,
Look up, and weep no more;
Ever yon sun-lit sky
Bendeth this glad earth o'er.
Though storm-clouds intervene,
And shadows darkly fall,
Beyond still shines serene
The light that shines for all.

Smile, sorrow-breathing lip,
Smile off the frown of Care;
Come, sad one, forth, and sip
Heaven's joy-inspiring air—
Sweet as the breath of love,
It floats o'er hill and plain,
Come, let its sweetness prove
A balm to soothe thy pain.

Hope, oh repining heart,
Hope on through good and ill—
Nature acts well her part
And cheers her children still;
Her sacred, starry lore,
Writ in yon page above,
Reveals an endless store
Of goodness and of love.

The frailest plant of earth
Is nursed by sun and shower;
The man of lowliest birth
Claims still a princely dower—
For him the star-beams shine;
For him the sweet dews fall—
Then, mourner, why repine,
Since heaven is kind to all?

THE SULTAN GOES TO ISPAHAN.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

When the Sultan Shah-Zaman
Goes to the city Ispahan,
Even before he gets so far
As the place where the clustered palm-trees are,
At the last of the thirty palace-gates,
The Pet of the Harem, ROSE-IN-BLOOM,
Orders a feast in his private room:
Ices and sherbets, sugared dates,
Syrian apples, Othmanee quinces,
Limes, and citrons, and apricots,
And wines that are known to Eastern princes;
And Nubian slaves with smoking pots
Of spiced meats and costliest fish,
And all that the daintiest palate could wish,
Pass in and out of the golden doors!
And scattered over the jeweled floors
Are anemones, myrtles and violets,
And a musical fountain throws its jets
Of an hundred colors into the air!
The dusk Sultana loosens her hair,
And stains with the henna-plant the tips
Of her pearly nails, and moistens her lips
With carmine waters,

Waving her hand,
The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy-land!
And then to the low, voluptuous swoons
Of music rise and fall the moons
Of their full brown bosoms! Orient blood
Runs in their veins, flames in their eyes:
And there, in this Eastern Paradise,
Filled with the fumes of sandal-wood,
And Khoten musk, and aloes and myrrh,
Sits Rose-in-Bloom on a silk divan,
Sipping the wines of Alspahan;
And her Arab lover sits with her!
That's when the Sultan Shah Zaman
Goes to the city Ispahan!

Now, when I see an extra light
Flaming, flickering on the night
From my neighbor's window opposite,
I know as well as I know to pray,
I know as well as a tongue can say,
That the innocent Sultan Shah Zaman
Has gone to the city Ispahan!
I rather think my neighbor's wife
Is leading this Orient sort of life!

From the Dublin University Magazine.

YOUTH AND LOVE.

A maid reclined beside a stream
At fall of summer day,
And, half awake and half a-dream,
She watched the ripples play.
She marked the waters fall and heave,
The deepening shadows throng,
And heard, as darkened down the eve,
That river's babbling song.
And thus it sung, with tinkling tongue,
That rippling, shadowy river—
"Youth's brightest day will fade away
Forever and forever!"

The twilight past, the moon at last
Rose broadly o'er the night,
Each ripple gleams beneath her beams
As wrought in silver bright.
The heaving waters glide along,
But, mingling with their voice,
The nightingale now pours his song,
And makes the shades rejoice.
And thus he sung with tuneful tongue,
That bird beside the river—
"When youth is gone true love shines on
For ever and for ever."

A Select Story.

From Chambers' Journal.

THE LOST MESSMATE.

When we lived at Greenwich, long ago, the scene of my greatest earthly delight was the park, and my chosen society the superannuated seamen who strolled down there from Greenwich Hospital. Better company than some of them might have been found for a boy of thirteen, but in those days the sea filled my imagination. Readers, I am a respectable draper in the Blackfria'rs Road, and the crossing of St. George's Channel, in which I was terribly sick, has been the utmost limit of my voyages; but the interest now given to water-twist and fast-colors, then hung about double reefed topsails, land on the lee bow, and a strang craft bearing down. Great store was therefore set by the old mariners, who would talk and tell stories. Queer tales some of them had to tell, and few were slow to communicate; but the most satisfactory acquaintance I found among them was Tom Patterson. Tom said he was the last man that ever lost an arm by Bonaparte. How he came to the exact knowl- of his own distinction in that respect, I never discovered, but his right arm had been carried off by a cannon-ball, in action with a French vessel, almost at the close of what is to be h ped we shall long continue to call the "last war."

It is my belief that Tom had come from Scotland in his day. His education was certainly better than that of the foretop men in general: he could read and write well; there were even traces of the Latin grammar about him; and at times Tom let out recollections of an old manse, which stood somewhere on the Firth of Clyde, and a wild, graceless lad, who ran away to sea. That part of the past was reserved for his memory's private domain. I cannot tell what ruins might be in it. Tom spoke little on the subject, and was never explicit; but if he had been a wild, graceless lad, there was a good work done by Time, the changer; for when I knew him he was a grave quiet man, religious withal, after a discreet, sober fashion, and more thoughtful and intelligent than the majority of Greenwich pensioners. Whether Tom patronized me or I him, is still an open question. Half at least of my pocket-money (and that fund was not large) went in good-will offerings of tobacco and pipes for his behoof and benefit; and he talked with me about ships and sea-adventures under the park's old chestnut-trees, on summer evenings. Noble trees are they, those said chestnuts, with the circular benches round their roots on which so many have rested. There is one, in particular, said to have been planted by Henry VII., soon after Bosworth Field had made him King of England. I go to see it yet sometimes, though not now to see Tom Patterson. His cruise on this side the stars has been long finished; but the bench below overlooking the broad walk and the busy river, was the evening resort of my sailor-friend. On that seat Tom appeared to me profoundly edifying, as he described the bombardment of Copenhagen, drew a parallel between Nelson and Collingwood (by the way, the latter was his crack-man), or as he explained how Acre was defended; but none of his historical essays ever made such an impression on my mind as a story he told me once, while we sat together in an April sunset. It was the Easter holiday, and Easter hadn't come early that year. The chestnut trees were in full blossom and the park in full green. Half London had come out, as usual, to trample it down; but the crowd was growing thin for the sun was setting, and we sat on our accustomed seat, watching its diminution, when the great attraction of the day passed by. This was a Chinese—whether real or fictitious I know not; but he sold paper-lanterns, wore a loose cotton gown, a pair of flannel shoes, and an enormous pig-tail. I was admiring that weapon of warfare, and Tom, with the pipe between his teeth, watching him with an indefinite look of suspicion, till he was fairly out of sight, when the old man turned to me and said, in his own sedate fashion, 'Master Harry, I don't like them there Chinamen."

"Why, Tom?" said I, having by this time picked up his prejudices. "Are they as bad as the French?"

"They're worse, Master Harry, by several chalks," said Tom. "No Christian can ever be up to them. They're as deep as the South Sea, and I'll tell you what made me think so. When I served on board the *Rattlesnake*, in 1809, our ship was ordered to the China Sea, where the pirates had grown brisk from the scarcity of cruisers. Our captain was a jewel for conduct and consideration, though maybe too young for such a command. Most of our officers had seen service; there wasn't a lubber in the crew; nor a troublesome one on board but Dick Spanker. We gave him that surname unanimously—for Dick had none of his own that ever I knew—when he threw a somersault in the rigging off Formosa. Where he was born appeared to be a puzzle to himself. Sometimes he said he was Yorkshire, and sometimes a Cornish man; but one thing was plain to everybody—Dick was no beauty. Low-set, strong, and square of build, he had a dark complexion, very red hair, and a nose broken out of all shape by some blow or accident; but the most remarkable particular about him was an enormous right thumb. It was positively half the breadth of an ordinary hand; and just below the nail was a double x in deep blue. Dick said he put on that mark among the South-sea whalers, with whom such things are in fashion. A wild life it must be among far seas and savage isles; but Dick had spent years in it, and quite became his schooling. He swore hard, and drank harder when he got it; would have ventured on anything, with either tongue or hands; and was never known to keep out of a scrape or quarrel when he could get into one.

"I can't say that any of us liked Dick, for he had a raw nature—maybe there was a crack somewhere in his brain; but we would have missed him as the odd man of the ship. With some sorts of captains, Dick would have had hard times; as it was, his grog was stopped now and then; but things went quietly on in our ship. The voyage out was prosperous. We never lost a man or saw an enemy. The Malays, too, had got wind of our coming, and got well out of sight. Sail where we would, there was not a prow to be seen; but after beating about Fokien and Formosa for nearly a month, the East India Company's packet, *Maharajah*, from Canton to Madras, hailed us one morning; and her captain came on board with a long story of something that had happened between the tea-merchants and the mandarins. It wasn't much of a matter either. The Chinamen wanted more buckshesh than the merchants were willing to give; but our captain thought the sight of an English schooner in the river might help to settle things; so the helm was put about, and the *Rattlesnake* steered for Canton. After we dropped anchor in the river, the bucksheesh somehow became satisfactory. The tea-merchants and the mandarins grew good friends again; and the Chinamen came by scores about us, offering to sell everything, and to do any work at all. Master Harry, it would take me a fortnight to tell you what rogues they were—how they cheated us in silks and tobacco, in pigs and in tea. The main-deck was never clear of a row while that trade lasted; but nobody dealt or squabbled more with the Chinamen than Dick Spanker.

Dick bought everything while he had a fraction—Nankeen pantaloons, crape cravats, tobacco-stoppers of sandal-wood, besides two fans, a scarlet shawl, and a set of small china, for a sweetheart at Depford; of course, the Chinamen cheated him in every bargain, and the rows between them were terrible. Dick came across the discipline two or three times in consequence; and officers and men were glad when his money was done. By and by, we all began to wonder what made our captain lie so long in the river. Some said, it was to get a lot of uncommon grand crapes for his lady—a fine woman I'm told she was, living at Woolwich; some, that he was only on the lookout for shawls and tea-pots; and some that the cards and dice were plenty at the Company's factory. The captain and most of our officers went there every day. Fine rooms they had, lined with china and looking glasses, I can tell you. But we seamen were restricted to the boat-town, having a general order not to go on shore, on account of the Chinese laws against foreigners. There were forty thousand junks anchored in the river, long lines, with streets of water between, through which the ships of all nations came and went. In these boats, all manner of trade and shop-keeping was carried on, and people had lived and died for I know not how many generations However, there was nothing to be seen but eternal flocks of ducks, with dirty men and boys among them. Just think, Master Harry, what a dull spot it must be where a woman's face is never visible, though I'm sure I heard some of them scolding inside! That's everywhere, you see; but it was our belief, that the boat-people were neither so smart at their work, nor so clever in cheating, as the men who came down from Canton.

"They told us such fine things about their town, that we grew tired of the river, particularly Dick, who latterly got in a way rather wild for the shore, and used to grumble to himself by hours at the general order. Among the Canton-men there was one called Loo Chin, who dealt in all sorts of things, from pigs to porcelain; doing a little private trade in arrack and opium, also. There was not a language heard in the port of Canton, Loo Chin could not speak — English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese, besides Malay and Tartar tongues. He boasted that his uncle was a gate-keeper to the governor, and his brother the first player in the province; but I don't think a greater knave than himself came down the river. Loo Chin was small, squat, and dirty, he had a pair of narrow, slit-like eyes, whose very light was cunning; a pigtail that nearly touched the ground; and the blackest teeth I ever saw. That Chinaman had got Dick's last cash; but he didn't know it; and it was laughable to see him offering our messmate whatever nobody else would buy, at a price considerably raised for his special benefit. Many a furious squabble they had; but Loo Chin always came off safe, for when falsehoods failed him, he fell to flattery; and, rough as Dick was, that smoothed him down. He praised his beauty and his riches and his generosity, always rising higher in the strain the more he intended to cheat, till Dick half-believed him, but nevertheless reserved for his own entertainment the fact that his money was done, and none of our crew would spoil sport by mentioning it to the Chinaman. Loo Choo was by far the grandest describer of Canton and its wonders. He told us of a great fish-pond with a tame dolphin in it; of a temple to their god of the wind, where holy hogs, with golden collars round their necks, were kept; and above all, of his brother's playhouse.

"I had always remarked that Dick had a singular turn for play-going. There wasn't a single house of the kind in all England in whose galleries he had not been; and the establishment of Loo Chin's brother appeared to take his mind's-eye completely.

"'Do you think one could get inside?' he inquired one day, when the Chinaman had been doing his best to sell him a yellow silk jacket full of holes, and described the blue paint and gilding which decorated the said establishment.

"'Most sure,' said Loo Chin, looking doubly cunning.

"'Would one get safe back, I mean?' said Dick.

"'With no doubt," said the Chinaman, bolting down the ship's side into his own trading junk, on the bulwarks of which he balanced himself for a minute, made a queer motion with his yellow hands, as if to tie up something in a bundle, gave a short wicked laugh, and dived below among his goods. I meant to keep a watch on Loo Chin after that; but whether it was his ill-success with the yellow jacket, or the coming of an American ship, that kept him from the *Rattlesnake*, we saw no more of the Chinaman. However, all hands were river-sick by this time, and a public meeting was held on the forecastle, to petition Captain Paget for leave to go on shore. The boatswain's mate, who had been the son of a schoolmaster, and once saw his father sign a petition to Parliament against the hearth-drew up our memorial in the same form which he said was the thing furthest off mutiny, and commenced, 'May it please Honorable Cabin.' Captain Paget, favorably considered our petition, as he did all the complaints of men; but to keep the Chinamen's minds at rest, we were allowed to go only into parties of a dozen strong, every man taking his turn, with strict orders not to lose sight of each other, and to return to the ship an hour before the shutting of Canton gates, which took place at sunset. We gave three cheers that astonished the boat-town when the captain told us all that in a speech from the quarter-deck. The boatswain's mate said if we had been in a Christian country, it should be printed in the newspapers; but the part that made most impression on us, was what the captain said in his wind up, that he hoped we would justify the confidence our officers placed in us, by a prudent and orderly conduct, as became British seamen.

"The captain was not entirely mistaken in that hope. We took a general resolution to behave well; even Dick looked settled; and for some time, the parties came and went without disturbance, strict to orders, and punctual to time. We saw the Company's factory, and the governor's palace—at least the outsides of them—the narrow streets, the queer houses, and queerer shops of Canton. The Chinamen stared at us, and called us 'Fanqui;' the children fled before, and the dogs barked after us; but our honor being concerned, not to speak of going on shore, we took no notice.

"A party to which I belonged were getting the boat ready one day, and I was brushing my best jacket over the bulwark when Spanker came to me, and said, 'Tom, can you lend me a few cash?'

"The Chinamen hadn't left me much, but I knew Dick was going with us, and might want a trifle; so, having some in my pocket (Master Harry, it was the only loan ever I regretted), I gave him the half, and we started. The day was spent, as usual, strolling through the town, and being called Fanquis. We bought water-melons and some arrack—not much, for all hands were sober. The time of return was drawing near, when we got into a new street, and saw a great wooden-house without windows, with a Chinaman at the door beating a little drum. As we came nearer, Dick knew him to be his old acquaintance, Loo Chin, 'What sort of a pidgeon is this you have got?' said he, running up to him (pidgeon is the Chinaman's word for business).

"'Calling people to the play,' said Loo Chin.

"'Is this your brother's playhouse then?' cried Dick.

"'Be certain it is,' said the Chinaman.

"'Messmttes, we'll all go in and see the play. When does it begin?'

"'I don't know, and there's too many of you,' said Loo Chin; and he fell to his drum faster than ever.

"'Come along, Dick,' said I, not liking the fellow's look, 'it's time we were homeward bound.'

"Dick did come; and we had got on a few steps, when, glancing back, I saw Loo Chin making signs to him. Just then, there came a great sound of gongs and bagpipes, which they say, is the height of Chinese music, and down the street ran a crowd, making all sorts of noise for joy, because they were taking home a bride shut up in a covered chair like a great hoy, painted blue. We ranged ourselves along the wall, to let them pass quietly, and the capers they cut took my attention completely; but when all was over, and we marched to the river, Dick Spanker was nowhere to be seen. We could not go to the ship without him, and a terrible search we had for the street. By the time it was found, the playhouse was as full as it could hold, with bands of men at the door—who drew knives and clubs, and roared at us as we tried to get in—but Loo Chin was not among them. If our cutlasses had not been left in the *Rattlesnake*, I'm not sure the captain's orders to keep peace at all hazards would have been obeyed; but unarmed as we were, there was no chance. The crowd was thickening about us every minute; the bars with which they close the streets were getting ready; we called on Dick with all the strength of our voices, but got no answer; and as the gates would be shut in another minute, we had a strong run for it to our boat. Of course, the captain was told the moment we got on board. He sent the first-lieutenant up in the cutter by day-break to make a report to the governor. That great Chinaman promised that Dick would be inquired for throughout the privince; but the end of all was, that nothing of our messmate was seen or heard of after.

Captain Paget inquired, threatened, and demanded leave to search the playhouse; but the party he sent for the purpose—I was one of them—were taken to the street; shown the spot where the house had stood; told us that the players had taken it with them on their journey to the northern provinces, which they made once a year, all theatres in China being moveable, and also no stranger would be admitted to a Chinese playhouse. Loo Chin's whereabouts nobody knew; and the captain at length concluded that Dick had gone with him to see some bargain or other, got into a quarrel and met foul play. Gradually we all became of that opinion; but no one cared to go on shore again; and as the time of the *Rattlesnake's* cruise shortly expired, we sailed home to Chatham. There it was found out that the ship wanted sundry repairs; her hands were accordingly drafted off to different vessels, and I with some score of comrades, sent on board the *Thunderer*.

There is no use in going over all that happened there; but the service wasn't so easy as it had been in the *Rattlesnake* —we had fighting in the Mediterranean, fever at Fernando Po, and a storm in the Western Pacific, that made us glad to run into Manilla. The Spanish governor there held fast by King Ferdinand; and as English armies were doing some tight work for him in Spain, Manilla was a friendly port for an English vessel. I remember it was three years since we sailed from Canton, actions fevers, and drafts hadn't left one of the *Rattlesnake's* men on board the *Thunderer* but myself. The new messmates were not quite up to the old; and though our captain was a good officer, he had a spice of pride in him that taught the whole ship their distance. There were no meetings in the forecastle, no petitioning of his Honorable Cabin, I can tell you; but going on shore was no trouble at Manilla.

"It is a dirty town, and the worst part of it is the Chinese quarter. I had strolled in there one evening with three comrades, quiet smoking fellows, who knew the place, and would have me to see a Chinese play. I thought of the old story at Canton, but they said it was uncommon curious, and Chinamen abroad have no such hatred to strangers as at home. The playhouse stood in an unpaved street, narrow and very dark, with old Spanish houses, which the Chinese had got hold of, and set up their shops and trades in. It was like the one I had seen at Canton—wooden and windowless —but very full of the Chinamen, standing thick and close round a railed space in the middle, lighted by great torches, with a trap-door in it, by which all the wonders came up. I can't say what the play was about, though I and my comrades got places quite near the rail. There was a man with a tame lion; another with two serpents twined about his arms; and last of all, the glory of the house, a great dragon, which the Chinamen said could talk all the tongues in the world, and had been brought from Pekin. It came up like a huge crocodile, only covered with a hairy skin. It had a long tail, with a pair of fiery eyes that seemed far sunk in its head, and a mouth with great tusks in it. There was a boy on its back, and the performance consisted in his riding round the stage in a very gaudy dress, with a large China cup on his head, full of tea, of which a grain wasn't to be spilled. The dragon went round twice, and the cup kept steady, to the Chinsmen's great delight; but, by way of gaining more applause, the boy began to strike it with a bamboo to hasten the motion. At the first blow, the creature stopped, and to my amazement, began in a smothered, snuffling voice, to swear hard in good English. The boy struck it again, and it tried to throw him. He kept his seat wonderfully; but the dragon kicked and plunged, flinging its feet about, and trying to turn over. Strange paddles the fect were, covered with the same hairy skin to to the toes; but somehow it had got split on one of them, and as the torch-light fell on it, a great thumb marked with a double x in blue below the thumb nail. The next moment its rider had got the dragon hauled near enough the trap-door, and with some help from below, he rode it down. I didn't stay five seconds after in the house. My comrades laughed at my story; but I flew to the ship, craved to see the captain, and told him all about it. The proud, cold man bade me go to my duty, and he would inquire into the matter. Next morning, an officer did go on shore, but the Chinese governor said it was all a mistake, and sent a present of imperial tea to the captain. We sailed for Acapulco three days after. The hands on board sometimes made jokes to themselves about the grog being too strong for me at Manilla; but, Master Harry, I'll never believe that that swearing dragon was not my lost messsmate!"

Peace Like a River.

"Away among the Alleghanies, there is a spring so small that a single ox in a summer day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the beautiful Ohio.— Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks cities, villages and cultivated farms, and bearing on its bosom more than a half a thousand steamboats." This I have culled somewhere; I know not where, nor when. Yet with the bubbling fountain in my eye, and roaring waterfall in my ear, I say, "Beautiful representation of a Christian's peace. Peace as a river!" Like a river in the commencement, trickling from some fissure in the heart, singing its own song as it dropped from leaf to leaf, from ledge to ledge —now gathering itself up in a little pool, saying to its joyous waters, "here we rest," anon rushing on again to fulfill its purpose, and gain its parent sea.

Like a river in its progress, ever widening and deepening from the "ankles" to the "knees," from the knees to the "loins," from the loins to "waters" to swim in, a river that "cannot be passed over," receiving new tributaries on the right and left, sweeping away as it rolls on its healthful stream, the dead and dying remains of past affections, and former lusts, and bearing on its bosom a thousand newly launched hopes.

Like a river in its influence—holy, healthy, generating, causing a wide expanse of "living green" to spread out on either side, making even the desert of the soul "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Like a river in its change.— when the warm sun of righteousness pours its effulgent rays on the heart that has experienced the rigors of a spiritual winter, and melts the cold snows and breaks the ice-bound streams; or when the showers of grace fall on the heart's hill-top, then a blessed fullness pervaded all its course, many a "crevasse" through which it pours its sanctifying stream.

Like a river in its termination—rolling into, and mingling with the shoreless, blessed sea of perfect peace, where undulating waves never roll in strife or break in death. Long ere the great sea is reached, the river of peace meets the great "trial wave," as it rolls itself inland, as if to hasten the hour of union, and give the redeemed soul a blessed sense, a foretaste of eternal felicity and future joy. "There the glorious land will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein shall go no galley, with sails, neither shall gallant ships pass through."—*Christian Evangelist.*

Virtue in Man.

We love to believe there is more moral goodness than depravity in human nature. When we see one tear of pity drop from the eye, it gives us more pleasure than would the finding of a diamond. There is goodness—real and unselfish—in the heart, and we have often seen it manifest itself, to the making of a scene of sorrow the vestibule of Heaven. For him who is always picking out flaws in his neighbor's character, we have no sympathy.— He reminds us of those birds which resort to dead and decayed limbs of trees to feast on worms. In the character of most men we shall find more good than evil, more kindness than hatred—and why should we seek to pick out the flaws, and pass over the sterling traits of character? We hold this to be true doctrine; to portray real goodness and hold it up to the gaze and admiration of all, while we suffer the evil to remain in the shade and die. If every picture of human nature were only pure and beautiful, we are inclined to believe that we should have thousands of such characters living and loving around us.

Slander.

Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a friend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, with a look, with a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most weary traveler cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as mortal as the sting of the most deadly asp; murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

Slowly Night Rolls Away.

These words fell upon our ears from the lips of a poor sufferer in lonely hours of midnight. They are still fresh in our memory. We recollect, as we listened to his short breathings, and saw him writhing under the anguish of disease, how our mind ran out upon the world and visited the lonely cabins and bare cells of the sick and dying. We thought how many voices in the loneliness of that hour were exclaiming with sorrowful hearts, "How slow the night rolls away!" Yes, with intense anxiety they watched the window if possible to catch the first streakings of morning light. One who has watched by the bedside of suffering humanity through the long still night, when the great heart of the world is hushed to repose, and the solitude of nature, can tell the solemn import of the words uttered by this afflicted being, as he grappled with the strong arm of disease, and endeavored to ward off the keen shafts. The mother who watches with sleepless eye over the couch of her dying infant child, exclaims in sorrow, "How slow the night rolls away." The storm-tossed mariner who is nearing the port of his native home, and already in imagination hears the voices of the loved ones lisping his name, exclaims, "How slow the night rolls away!" The traveler who has for many a long and tedious day urged on his steps towards home, as he lies down to rest a few days' journey from his little cottage, in the solitude of midnight, and thinking of his dear wife, and prattling children, exclaims, "How slow the night rolls away!" The Christian who has baffled with the storm of this life many a long year, until his locks have become white in his master's service, in looking out upon the future of happiness that awaits him, and who desires to depart in peace to dwell with his God, exclaims with enthusiasm, "How slow the night rolls away!"

The First Snow.

There was frost on our door-step the other morning, and the snow was resting on the hills that were just blushing in the early light. The first snow! how cheerless it looked as the earth lay, pale and silent, in the gray dawning, and the stars, that through the long night had kept their weary vigils, were closing their drowsy eyes to sleep. With the proverbial "freedom of the press" we helped ourself to a few sticks from our neighbor's wood-pile, and building them into a cheerfull blaze on our hearth, sat till the sun mounted over the hill-tops, toasting our slippers and gazing through the window at the dissolving rime.

The first snow!—There may be a misty veil of years drawn down over the past since it fell our human hearts; yet who is there but can recall a time when the warm blood grew chill with the shadow of a first great sorrow—when Death called to the loved and lost, or early friends were false; when trust was first met by deceit, and truth with hollow falsehood; when our hopes were fruitless, our ambition but an idle dream, and in bitterness of spirit we were taught the real lessons of life. Silently each year, and deeper have they fallen; and slowly the heart grows cold, and its fire is extinguished, as each succeeding year leaves its impress of care, of trials and vain regrets, till the winter of age congeals its sympathies and affections, and it is laid quietly at rest.—*Yreka Union.*

Like Snow Drops.

A falling snow-flake is perfect purity; it is wholly immaculate, it comes from the region of all-pervading purity. The constituent of this entire speck of white is pure water, pure water when it floats from the cloud, pure water when it meets the resolvent influence of earth and sun; its nature is incorruptible; if it falls on stain or rubbish, the chrystal glitter of its heart sinks undimed or glistens as it rides along the stream. This is the coming and going of infant spirit; though wrapped in the earthly circumstances of physical organization, it is a snow flake descending, a drop of pure water flowing unstained into the channel of redeemed souls. Infant spirit is innocence, innocence is the adornment of Heaven, the essence of religion, the doctrine of salvation.—*Sierra Citizen.*

Childhood.

Happy season! No clouds overshadow the youthful brow; the child glances not at to-morrow; in the present is the embodiment of all its aspirations and hopes. As the bee gathers honey from every opening flower, so the little child gathers pleasure from every passing event. The trials in after years seem as nothing in comparison with their own petty annoyances and grievances, which for a while throw a gloom over their little sports until dispelled by the sunshine of an experienced guide. Children, like flowers, thrive and flourish in a genial atmosphere. As the heavy gale will crush the tiny blossom, so will harsh words compel the sensitive nature to shrink within itself, thus destroying the fresh outbursts of childish enthusiasm; for it is from the pure originality of the expression of a child that we obtain the inner workings of the youthful mind, which is easily moulded for good or evil, according to the influences by which it is surrounded.

Ah, little ones, seek not enjoyment alone, but mingle "*wisdom with mirth.*"

MARY.—Who does love the plain, yet beautiful name of Mary? It is from the Hebrew, and means a "tear drop." What sweet and joyous hours of other days—what pleasing associations the very name calls up in every heart? Who knows ill of Mary? Who that does not love the name, and has not had every ligament of his heart moved to melody at its mention? If there be anything gentle, valued, and womanly, what Mary possesses it not?

Woman.

He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love of woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look dark and cheerless without—enemies gather in his path—but when he returns to the fireside, and feels the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is comparatively a happy man.

☞ It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire.

☞ Ambition often plays the wrestler's trick of raising a man up merely to throw him down.

☞ When doing what is right, the heart is easy and becomes better every day, but when practising deceit, the mind labors and every day gets worse.

☞ The character that needs law to mend it is hardly worth the trouble of tinkering.

☞ A lady sometimes gets as much intoxicated at her glass as a toper does at his.

☞ Choose a wife as you would a knife—try her temper.

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Our Hopes.

We have all along indulged the hope that our difficulties would be settled in a manner fair and honorable to all sections of this great Nation. We still believed that there was a patriotic feeling in the great masses that would succeed in making itself felt, notwithstanding the politicians were trying to stifle the voice of those devoted to the Union and the Constitution, and therefore equal rights to all sections of the country, that was coming up from all parts of the Union. True, that at times everything seemed dark, indeed, and what we hoped and why we hoped, we hardly knew—unless that it was that "as long as there was life there was hope," but now the clouds begin to break, and the sun to come to cheer. The Northern people are pouring into Congress petition after petition, praying their Representatives to adopt the Crittenden resolutions or something similar. This is having a good effect, and will not fail to produce good, for the voice of the people is "mightier than an army with banners." Recently from Boston, that hole of Abolitionists, and the home of Wendell Phillips, a petition was sent to Congress praying for an adjustment of the difficulties, having upwards of fourteen thousand signatures, wrapped up in the American flag. The Hon. Edward Everett, our distinguished candidate for the Vice Presidency, was chairman of the committee that bore this "messenger of peace." The telegraph tell us that it was received amid the wildest enthusiasm. All of this has a good indication; it shows that the *hearts of the people are right*, and that if we will but use that patience and forbearance that becomes a wise people with such a stake to contend for as the Union of the American States, and the happiness of thirty millions of people, all may yet be well, but if we forget ourselves and let passion rule us who can foresee the deep ruin that must follow? For who is so blind as to for an instant think this great government can go to ruin, dissolve without bloodshed? Does history lead us to believe that a peaceable separation can take place? No. Dissolve the Union, and what will you dissolve it in? In the mingled *tears and blood* of a once united, happy and prosperous people. God spare us the horrors of a civil war. We have hope that the Commissioners to meet at Washington on the 4th of February, in pursuance to a resolution of Virginia, calling upon the States to appoint Commissioners to meet her Commissioners, and try and agree upon some plan of adjustment, may result in much good. From the present indications there will be a representation from the most of the border States. The Commissioners upon the part of Kentucky, consist of the following gentlemen:—James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, James B. Clay, Charles A. Wickliffe, Gen. Wm. O. Butler, and Chas. S. Morehead; this, take it upon the whole, is a good selection. While we might fear one or two of them, we believe that the whole will work together for the good of the country. Anxiously do we look forward to the result of this Convention—Union men do not give up all hope, do not be discouraged, the Union champions are working faithfully. Our secession friends, (thank God they are few about here,) say that they have lost all hope, they are discouraged. We have but to say that if they give up this soon they are but poor soldiers in the cause of Union and freemen.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—This body has done very little of importance yet, save appointing Commissioners to attend the Virginia Convention to be held at Washington, on the 4th proximo. It is now certain that the Union men have a majority in the Assembly, and we will have no convention to take us out of the Union. Resolution after resolution has been introduced into the Legislature expressing all manner of opinions upon "Federal Relations." We have not the space to publish all of them, nor would we consider it important if we had the space. To publish all of them we would have to have a paper as large as the "side of a house."

SPEECH OF JOHN BELL.—John Bell has lately made a speech in the Capitol at Tennessee. The Nashville Patriot says:

"His speech was one of the most eloquent and powerful of his life. It was characterized by the loftiest patriotism, and made a deep and lasting impression upon his hearers. Mr. Bell still has hopes of the Republic. He does not believe that the time has yet come for the destruction of the Union. He does not believe that the tree of our liberties, planted in the dark days of the Revolution, and watered by some of the best blood of our country, is yet to fall before the ax which is uplifted for its destruction."

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.—There are at present 316 persons confined in the Frankfort Penitentiary, of whom 22 are negroes. The crimes for which these were committed are as follows: Murder, 7; manslaughter, 36; grand larceny, 119; horse stealing, 46; mail robbing, 9; incest, 1; passing counterfeit money, 26; attempt to kill, 4; enticing slaves, 9; burglary, 26; arson, 3; shooting, 2; counterfeiting, 3; forgery, 6; sodomy, 8; false pretenses 2; perjury, 5; cutting, 4; abduction, 2; attempt at rape, 1; attempt at poison, 1. There are eighty-seven convicts whose term will expire during the present year; six having been released on Monday last.

Labe's All Right.

When we received the information that our representative, Hon. L. T. Moore, had voted against the resolution of Mr. Adrain, endorsing the prudent and patriotic course of Maj. Anderson, there was some little dissatisfaction among his constituents here, for we all endorse Maj. Anderson here with a hearty good will; but the following explanation made in the House of Representatives on the 18th inst., enables us to say that "Labe's all right."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask a favor of this House, which I have not heretofore asked, and which I trust I may never regard it as necessary for me to ask again. It is, sir, the privilege of making a short personal explanation.

No objection was made.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky. On the 7th day of the present month, Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, introduced a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That we fully approve of the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and of the determination of the President to maintain that fearless officer in his present position; and that we will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union."

When that resolution was introduced, I thought it uncalled for and unnecessary; but I hesitated before I could vote against a resolution of that character.—We proposed to divide it, that we might endorse Major Anderson, and vote against the residue; which was refused. I revolved it, however, in my mind, giving it all the consideration that I could in the brief period allowed between the introduction of the resolution and the time when we were called to vote upon it. I concluded that while I could fully and freely indorse the action of Major Anderson, an act justified by the laws of self-defence, if not by the orders of the War Department—that which had passed and which we fully and completely understood—I could not vote to endorse every act that the President in the future might regard as his constitutional duty, in carrying out the laws and preserving the Union, to do. I cannot in advance indorse his acts. While, sir, I am for the Union, and while in saying that I believe that I represent the sentiment of Kentucky, I looked upon the action of the Southern States as of that magnitude that required us at least to pause and hesitate for a moment ere we would peril the whole nation, and plunge it into a general conflagration and a general internecine war. I thought that we should hesitate before saying that we would indorse every act of the President of the United States for the purpose of enforcing the laws and carrying out the principles of the Constitution.

I am not one of those, Mr. Speaker, who believe in the right of a State to secede from the Union. I regard that as the greatest heresy that ever received the countenance and indorsement of a political party. I approve of the resolution upon that subject, passed by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1833, in which Legislature was then the wisest of Kentucky's statesmen, and which is as follows:

"5. That the people of the United States have a deep interest in the perpetuity and integrity of the Union, and an undoubted right to preserve it; and the right of secession, asserted by the ordinance, is not only unauthorized by the Constitution, but is repugnant to its letter spirit."

I do not believe that any State has a constitutional right to secede; but all must recognize the right of revolution—the right of submitting to the arbitrament of the sword oppression upon one side, and independence and freedom upon the other, whenever oppression becomes intolerable. I do not believe that the time has come in the history of this country when we should resort to means so dreadful, so full of disaster and catastrophe; but I do believe that it is not right, at the present time, to send reinforcements to the forts in South Carolina or the other southern States, but that we should first endeavor, at least, to obtain by compromise what, in the end, some may think we will be under the necessity of taking by force.

I should not, Mr. Speaker, have conceived it to be my duty to have made this explanation had it not been that, from various parts of my district, I have received letters from some of the most respectable of my constituents, saying that my vote against the resolution of Mr. ADRAIN was condemned, from the fact that they did not understand the motives which prompted me to vote against it. I said upon that occasion:

"If this resolution were confined to Major Anderson, I should vote for it with great pleasure; but I cannot vote for the residue of that resolution. Hence, I vote 'no.'"

I thank the House for its courtesy.

The Ewing Resolutions.

A friend has kindly furnished us the following interesting private letter, from a distinguished source, with the privilege of presenting it to our readers:

"BUFFALO, Jan 23, 1861.

Dear Sir: The news of the resolutions of *Mr. Ewing*, and its passage, is received here with the deepest regret.—We cannot but think the object of the *New York* resolutions is misunderstood.

We have no intention to coerce or invade any State, and least of all, gallant, glorious old Kentucky, a State, we not only love, but revere as the home and tomb of our beloved HENRY CLAY. We have always regarded Kentucky as true and loyal to the Union, and we do so still: and we all feel that if Kentucky will only stand by the Union, and by us, *all will be safe*. The resolutions and action of our Legislature look only to the preservation of the Union, and of the Government, not to hostility to any State or to the *institutions* of any State. We stand by *Maj. Anderson and Crittenden and Holt*, and we have no doubt you do the same. I can not express to you how the gallant conduct of that brave Kentucky officer electrified us. We also view with deep concern, the planting of *hostile cannon* on the Mississippi, in which your State is so deeply interested. We do not care who is against the Union if only *Kentucky* will stand by it, as she has ever done in times of trouble. If your State will stand firm, the people of the North will do right."—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Fire at La Grange.—A destructive fire occurred at La Grange, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, at an early hour on Saturday. A whole block, containing five buildings, including Hopwood's saddlery establishment. Mahan's dwelling, and a drug store, in which the Adam's Express office was kept. Fortunately the postoffice had been removed across the street a few days before, else it had been destroyed with the other buildings. The amount of the loss, which is heavy, is not known.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, January 29.—The Convention met and went into secret session on the question of the navigation of the Mississippi.

The President Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the President's Message, in full, as transmitted to Congress to-day:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 19th inst, having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by Ex-president Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in this hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the City of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed and are appointing Commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body in an eminent degree entitled to the confidence of the country. The General Assembly of Virginia has also resolved that Ex-President John Tyler is hereby appointed, by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge Jno. Robinson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina, and the other States that have seceded or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the U. S. and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States.

However strong may be the desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power, and Congress alone, under the war making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other Government. It would, therefore, be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands, by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement. Under the existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within very narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the public property within the seceding States, so far as may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace at this, the seat of the Federal Government.

If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence, and not aggression, has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning, but whilst I can enter into no such engagement as that proposed, I cordially commend it to Congress with much confidence that it will meet their approbation to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia.

I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on terms just and honorable for all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means under the providence of God, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, this would surpass them all.

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington City, January 28, 1861.

☞ At a meeting of the citizens of Clark County, at the Court House in Winchester, January 28th, 1861, Judge James H. G. Bush was called to the chair, and Will. H. Winn appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting was to ratify the resolutions of the Louisville Convention, held January 8th and 9th.

[We published the Louisville resolutions some time since, and do not deem it necessary to republish them now.—ED.]

James M. Ogden, Asa C. Barrow, and E. T. Taylor, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for this meeting, when said committee returned the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union men of Clark heartily endorse and approve of the resolutions adopted in the Conventions held at Louisville on the 8th and 9th of January.

Resolved, That as we are best advised there is no Constitutional or legal authority, vested in the Legislature of Kentucky, for the purpose of calling a Convention to alter the relation of Kentucky to the United States, we therefore are utterly opposed to the calling of such Convention, and declare that if such a Convention should be called, any action thus taken, altering the relationship of Kentucky to the United States, ought to be regarded as revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That considering the great financial embarrassments of the country, and doubting the propriety at all events, we are opposed to the Legislature appropriating large sums of money for raising and arming military troops in Kentucky.

Ordered that these proceedings be published in the NATIONAL UNION, Lexington Observer and Reporter, Louisville Journal, Frankfort Commonwealth, Mt. Sterling Whig.

JAMES H. G. BUSH, *Ch'n.*
WILL. H. WINN, *Secretary.*

FIRE AT MENOMNE, WIS.—*Chicago*, Jan. 25.—A fire at Menomne, Wis., on Monday night, destroyed the house of Wm. Costigan, Post master of that village, and four of his children, aged from four to ten years, perished in the flames.

☞ When doing what is right, the heart is easy and becomes better every day, but when practising deceit, the mind labors and every day gets worse.

Important from Washington.

Ex-President Tyler's Interview with the President—Larz Anderson as a Mediator—The Policy of the Incoming Administration—Proposed Relief for Kansas—Personal Difficulty between Congressmen Rust and Dunn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President to-day. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the Federal and State forces during the remainder of his Administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and preserve peace.

Mr. Tyler will probably remain here till the 4th of February to meet the Commissioners from States other than Virginia.

Larz Anderson, brother to Major Anderson, will leave to-morrow for his home, Cincinnati. His efforts, both in Washington and Charleston, were instrumental in producing the better understanding between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities.

A large number of leading Republicans, from various parts of the country, have been here for several days.

There is a great deal of consultation among the friends of the incoming Administration, the results of which may soon be developed.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed a number of comparatively unimportant nominations, thus clearing the calendar. Among the confirmations was that of Captain Black, of New Jersey, as Quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, returned from Springfield to-day, and the fact that he expressed the opinion that the Border State Committee Resolutions come nearer than any other plan to what the public exigencies require is deemed significant, in connection with his recent visit to the President elect.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, will report a bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

Thaddeus Hyatt has proceeded thither with a view of exerting his influence in the Senatorial election. The principal candidates are Messrs. Arny, Pomeroy and Graham.

Mr. Rust has, through a friend, sent a note to Mr. Dunn, owing to what was said in their colloquy in the House to-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The matter between Representatives Rust and Dunn is in the hands of their friends. It is not expected that any hostile meeting will grow out of it.

Mr. Colfax's amendment to the Post-office Bill for daily overland mail, proposed that it shall start from the western frontier of Missouri accessible by railroad from the East, and go through to Placerville, instead of from St. Louis to San Francisco. Letters and newspapers to go in twenty and magazines and documents in thirty-five days; but these may be sent by the contractor, by steamer, at his own expense. He showed in his remarks that it would involve only $200,000 expense per annum over the present system, being the cheapest daily plan ever yet proposed. The amendment is still pending in the House.

The House Military Committee have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers of Fort Sumter. It appropriates $1,150 to indemnity for loss sustained in precipitately leaving Fort Moultrie.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The rumor was rife here to-day that Gen. Scott had received new intelligence relative to designs on the Capital by secession invaders, which caused him much anxiety.

Judge Robinson who was dispatched to the Southern States, by Virginia, to induce them to keep the peace, telegraphs that if the Brooklyn is destined to Pensacola his mission will prove a failure.

A dispatch to Senators Crittenden and Powell says the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed J. F. Bell, J. B. Clay, Mr. Guthrie, Ex-Governors Morehead and Wickliffe, Commissioners to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments of ex-Secretary Floyd; First, for maladministration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of bonds; and third, for conspiracy against the Government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the jury to-morrow.

The Senate's Special Committee on the Tariff Bill will report Wednesday.

The Morrill Bill, after, a close investigation, is pronounced to be excellent in principle and general arrangement.

Nearly two-thirds of the items have already been examined carefully. No change of duties on iron are intended, though some schedules may be ordered, to simplify the operations of the law.

Efforts have been made to reduce the duty of pig-iron and steel, but without success.—Woolens are to pay 12 cents per lb., instead of 16, as in the Morrill bill, which conforms to the rate on raw material. The committee will recommend that the law go into operation on the 1st of April, and proposed modification of the warehousing system on the 1st of July.

All the duties are to be paid within thirty days after being entered. Merchandise for reshipment can be stored six months. It is estimated that this bill will produce a revenue of $58,000,000, with average imports. The bill now contains a loan for $21,000,000, which is intended to cover outstanding Treasury notes.

This will be increased to $25,000,000, in order to provide for objects of special legislation and other items not included in Mr. Dix's statement of the condition of the Treasury for the current fiscal year.

The President's Message, sent to Congress to-day, commends the peace resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, and hails the proposition with grateful satisfaction. As to agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision, he says he has not power for such an agreement. Defence, not aggression, has been the policy of the government from the beginning.

He recommends Congress to abstain from passing any law, the enforcement of which is calculated to provoke hostilities. He trusts that the mediation of Virginia may be the means, under Providence, of accomplishing the ends of peace. He does not yet despair of the Republic.

The difficulty between Rust and Dunn has been honorably adjusted.

It is now certain that private letters have been received from Lincoln urging his friends to conciliation and to compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the Border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment.—Assurances are given that this information is reliable.

Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of Congress, on the second Wednesday of February, he will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. He heretofore has not felt it proper in advance of official information of the declaration of his election for him to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

The Revolution at the South.

Important from Charleston—Surrender of the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta—The Sloop-of-war, Brooklyn, Again sent South with Sealed Orders—Military Movements in Mississippi.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.

The Legislature has appropriated $40,000 for carrying on the postal arrangement if the Federal Government secedes from the present system.

Lieutenant Mead has returned from Fort Sumter.

The military services extended to the State by the Catawba Indians of South Carolina have been accepted by the Governor.

Jeff. Davis is in town.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.

Governor Brown, at the head of seven hundred State troops, this morning, demanded the surrender of the United States Arsenal. His demand was complied with, the troops in charge saluting the United States flag before hauling it down. The United States troops are to be sent to New York.

NORFOLK, Jan. 25.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn, sailed South yesterday with sealed orders. She took two companies of soldiers from Fort Monroe.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the Republican from Jackson, Mississippi, dated the 23d says the Convention elected seven delegates to a Southern Confederation, to meet at Montgomery, Alabama; and also passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops. Jefferson Davis was elected Major-General.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 28.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate authorizing suits against cities and counties to recover from individual rescuers. Individuals will be punishable by a fine of $1,000 or solitary confinement for three years; also for authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners to Washington for the 4th of February.

The Select Committee to-night agreed to report the above to-morrow.

In the House the appointment of Commissioners was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It will probably pass.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29.

Recent proceedings at Fort Monroe have embittered the public feeling.

The following was adopted at a large meeting last night:

"WHEREAS, The Legislature has formally declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded as an act of war, and resisted with all means in our power,

"*Resolved*, That the attention of the Legislature be hereby called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 22.

The Legislature met and the Governor's Message was read. It favors the calling of a Convention. Both Houses have repealed the Kansas resolutions, passed in 1858. The House passed the Senate bill, directing the State Comptroller to proceed to Washington and recover $184,000 due the State. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a sovereign State after pronouncing her separation. The Legislature favors immediate secession by a majority of three to one.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The Chicago and Milwaukie Board of Trade visited the President. Mr. Seward and others to-day. The President said, in the interview, "if Mr. Lincoln shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall my retirement, he will be a happy man."

Mr. Seward said: "Heretofore the cry 'Save the Union' has been raised when there was no danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of slavery will not now be taken into the account. We are to save the Union, then save all the rest worth saving."

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, from the Committee on the President's Message, will to-morrow report a bill of not only giving the Executive the power, but making it mandatory upon him, to call out the volunteer militia for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, &c.

Owing to the urgent remonstrance of Secretary Dix, the Marine Hospital affair at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged.

Capt. Fauce, of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, is in Washington.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—The Legislature to-day unanimously resolved that, while acknowledging the courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending a Commissioner, decline having any intercourse on the subject proposed, regarding the separation as final and irrevocable.

The correspondence of Mr. Hayne and Gov. Pickens, while the former was at Washington, was considered in Executive session. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was, the surrender of Fort Sumter and the withdrawal of the Federal troops. That Carolina promised to pay for the forts, and that Hayne, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition.

Gov. Pickens now tells Hayne to make a final demand for the forts, repudiating the President's positions that he has not power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress. Pickens further tells Hayne to wait a reasonable time for an answer to the final demand; then if refused, Fort Sumpter must be taken. The Legislature endorses the action. Commissioner Jno. S. Preston, Private Envoy from South Carolina to Virginia, was sent to Richmond to-day.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—The steamer Columbia got off the bar and came up to the city this morning. Her freight will be taken out and she will reload again at the wharf.

The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is slight.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman, the leading Republican paper of that State, says:

"We are for any compromise that would, in the judgment of the most discreet leading men in the Republican party, be proper for it to sanction, in this day of peril and alarm. The nation should be upon an unobstructed course toward the fulfillment of the benificent purposes intended for it by Providence; and he is the best patriot and friend of his race who does the most to rescue her from a calamity that may be nearer than any of us apprehend.

Revival at Harrodsburg.—A revival of religion which has been progressing for about two weeks in the Methodist Church at Harrodsburg, closed on Sunday night last. During the meeting about eighty persons professed conversion, and upwards of seventy connected themselves with the Church. Rev. Mr. Gould, the pastor, Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. E. M. Cole, and other ministers were in attendance.

☞ The following was sung at Mt. Olive, on the 4th day of January, the day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer:

To day we've met to worship God,
And with Him intercede,
That we who live on freedom's sod,
May ever be agreed.

Our fathers fought and bled and died,
For this our happy land;
O, may we e'er be satisfied,
And firm united stand.

Our Constitution we'll defend,
And pray for wholesome laws;
On Thee alone we will depend,
Good Lord maintain our cause.

To Thee we plead thy sovereign power—
Make known thy mighty arm,
In this our much distressed hour,
And shield us from all harm.

The hearts of Kings and ruling men,
Good Lord are in thy hand;
May party strife no more be seen,
In this our happy land.

May we in fellowship agree,
And swell the anthem high,
And sing of our sweet liberty
'Till we are called to die.

And when that last sad moment come,
Then take us up above,
To sing in freedom's happy home,
And bathe in Jesus' Love.

So when that day shall hasten on,
Our spirits all set free,
May millions yet although unborn,
Sing American Liberty.

N. E.

Border State Compromise.

The following is the Border State Compromise:

First—Recommending the repeal of all personal liberty bills.

Second—That the fugitive slave law be amended for the prevention of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of commissioners' fees.

Third—That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

Fourth—That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c. nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

Fifth—That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

Sixth—That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

Seventh—That the line of 36 deg. 30 min. shall be run throughout all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the territorial legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing or prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress, in any area of sixty thousand square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The Tammany Hall Convention last evening passed resolutions instructing their delegates to the State Convention to demand their unqualified recognition as the representatives of the regular organization of the City Democracy; and that if any other delegates from the metropolis have seats accorded them, the Tammany delegates withdraw and take no part in the proceedings.

A large meeting of the citizens of New York was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to express the sentiment of the people of this city the national crisis.

J. De Peyster Ogden was appointed chairman, and a large number of prominent citizens were named as secretaries. A long preamble and resolutions was read by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, giving a comprehensive survey of the past and present condition of the country, and concluding by the recommendation of the Crittenden Compromise as being, in the opinion of the people of this city, the best plan for the settlement of our national difficulties. James T. Brady, Esq., was then introduced, and made an elaborate speech in support of the Union.

He was followed by Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Hon. Henry Hyde, and others. A resolution was adopted to appoint three Commissioners to this city to visit the Conventions of the seceding States, and confer with the delegates in regard to a settlement of the secession question, and the Chairman appointed as such Commissioners, James T. Brady, Cornelius K. Garrison, and Appleton Oaksmith.

The Commissioners are to proceed upon their mission immediately, and to report the result of their labors at the earliest practicable moment.

Cheering Indications.

We have been permitted to see the following letter, addressed to a member of the present General Assembly:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, '61. }

MR. ——: *Dear Sir:*—I, as well as the northern people generally, look upon your gallant and patriotic State with much interest and anxiety. I sincerely trust that in maintaining and demanding her constitutional rights, it will be done *in the Union*, and that she cannot be induced to take any action whatever that favors a dissolution. Kentucky occupies an important position in adjusting the difficulties that exist. Her great statesmen having always taken conservative grounds, induces the North to have confidence in her, and I am sure the people are *all right*, and only require more time to have an honorable arrangement made.

Yours truly, R. M. BISHOP.

Riotous Proceedings in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

After the Tremont Temple was closed by the Mayor last night, five thousand people gathered in the vicinity, a majority of them believing it a ruse of the Trustees to get rid of the mob.

The crowd broke up into parties, after waiting for two hours, and gradually dispersed. About two hundred proceeded to Wendell Phillips' residence on Essex-street, and threatened to clean him out. The police prevented any attack and made several arrests.

The colored population became greatly alarmed in consequence of the threats that a mob would visit their houses, but there was no such demonstration.

It is said that Mayor Wightman was informed that an organized attack, by a strong force, would have been made on the Temple from the outside, had the Convention reassembled in the evening, and he therefore closed the hall, and decided that it should not be reopened to-day.

A large crowd were gathered about the building during the forenoon; and the police were required to keep the street open for vehicles. The riotous demonstration is, however, at an end.

New Advertisements.

Sixty-Ninth Year.
CINCINNATI
Weekly Gazette!
For 1861.

THE great Presidential battle having closed with the triumph of the Republicans in the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, a new era will soon be inaugurated in the policy of our government, and its energies be wielded, within the recognized limits of the Constitution, in favor of Freedom, and not of Slavery.

The signs of the times, therefore, indicate a year of startling changes and great events, and he who would keep pace with the spirit and intelligence of the age, must READ. An enterprising newspaper is an epitome of this living world, and brings it, with all its ever varying phases, before the mind's eye of the poor man in his cottage as well as the rich man in his palace. It is the cheapest article of necessity or luxury that the ingenuity of man has yet devised, and he who ignores it buries his noblest capacities, and is practically dead to the interests and concerns of his race, outside of the narrow sphere in which he moves.

Such an one we shall continue to strive to make the GAZETTE, and to render it, for the coming year, worthy of still more general favor. The pressure of that class of political matter specially appertaining to the Campaign being now over, we shall be able to give a much larger quantity of literary and miscellaneous reading, for the benefit of those who feel comparatively little concern in politics. We bestow great pains upon the making up of the Gazette, and believe we can safely say that in variety, freshness and interest, it will not suffer by comparison with any Eastern paper, while an important advantage in point of time, by its earlier arrival, is gained to Western subscribers. Our Printing and Mailing are also now done with such dispatch as to enable us to have our entire edition in the mail by 12 o'clock on the morning of publication, (Wednesday,) and subscribers will thus invariably receive them by the first mails thereafter. The extra amount of reading matter which the Gazette furnishes its readers, in consequence of its large size, should not be overlooked by those who want the news of the day *complete*, and not in a partial and imperfect shape.

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Single copy, one year, - - - - - $2 00
Two to Five copies, - - - - - 1 50 each
Five to Ten copies, - - - - - 1 25 "
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Twenty copies and upwards, (and one to getter up of Club,) - - 1 00 "

And an additional extra copy for every additional 20 subscribers.

☞ No extra copy for less than 20 subscribers.

To the getter up of each Club of 70 subscribers or more, a copy of the DAILY will be sent, if preferred, instead of the extra Weeklies.

Additions to Clubs can be made, at all times during the year, at proportional rates, the time or expire with the Club.

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Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

We shall be happy, at any time to send as many specimen copies as may be desired, upon application.

☞ The paper will be sent to Clergymen at $1.

All letters containing remittances, if registered, will be at our risk. Drafts preferred, when conveniently obtainable. Address,

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112 ACRES!

It lies on the Winchester and Boonesborough Turnpike, just 4 miles from Winchester, 1 mile from Tate's mill, and 6 miles from Boonesborough, at the landing on the Kentucky River. It is a part of the tract of Land owned by Nathaniel Ragland, sr., deceased. There is on the place a

Comfortable Dwelling House!

For a large family;

Negro Houses, Barn, Stables, &c.,

With Apple and Peach Orchard. It is well watered, and is well proportioned with Timber, blue grass and soil for cultivation. It will be sold publicly on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

On the 15th day of February, 1861

If not sold then will be rented. Terms will be on a credit, and made known on the day of sale.

Any person wishing to see the place before the day of sale are invited to call on me in Winchester, and I will show it to them.

BENJ. TURNER.

jan. 11-tds.

☞ Lex. Obs. & Rep. copy till day of sale, and charge this office.

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Entire Stock of Goods
AT COST FOR CASH!

Consisting of a large

STOCK OF CLOTHING!

Among which will be found a superior lot of

Fine Overcoats,
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A large stock of fine Black, Blue and Brown

FRENCH CLOTHS
FINE CASSIMERS, FOR SUITS,
BEAVER OVERCOATINGS,
Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants,

Of the very best French styles. A large stock of

Silk Velvets,
For Vests;
SILK VESTINGS,

And many other styles of Goods. A general assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which we will sell as above specified.

All who want good Goods give us a call, and we will give them bargains for cash.

HENSLEY & TAYLOR.

We are still agents for the

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE,

Which is the best Machine in use, and the price having been reduced 25 per cent makes it the cheapest machine now offered for sale in this country. Call and examine before you buy.

HENSLEY & TAYLOR.

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"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

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Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by—the City Hotels, 'Astor,' 'St Nicholas, &c
Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.
Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ *See what the People, Press and Dealers say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house. JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm-St.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but Costars article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O) Gazette.*

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers.—Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Megregor (Iowa) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it *a sure shot* every time. I have not known it to fail in a single instance.

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WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches, and vermin disappear immediately. ECKER & STOUFFER, Druggists, New Widstor, Md.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles, &c.
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs,
To Destroy—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes,
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls,
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c. &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

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☞ Any one sending us ten subscriber and $20 00, will receive a copy one year *gratis*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or less make a Square.	1 Week.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1 Square,	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
2 Squares,	1.50	2.50	3.00	6.00	9.00	15.00
3 Squares,	2.25	3.75	4.50	7.00	12.00	20.00
¼ Column,	4.00	7.00	8.50	15.00	20.00	30.00
½ Column,	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	45.00
1 Column,	15.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	80.00

☞ Notices of Religious and Public Meetings, Marriages and Deaths, published free.

Obituary Notices, exceeding ten lines in lengh, will be charged half the price of Advertisements—the money to accompany the manuscript INVARIABLY.

Special Notices in editorial column, 20 cents per line.

Announcements of Candidates, for Town Officers, $2; County Officers, $3; State and District Officers, $5.

Advertisements which are not marked with he number of insertions that may bedesired, will be inserted till forbid, (tf.) and charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly, without extra charge.

Advertisements of yearly advertisers outside of their regular business, will be charged extra.

☞ Advertisements of a personal character charged double.

☞ *Job Work and Transient Advertising CASH!*

WINCHESTER, KY.

Friday, : : : : February 1, 1861.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ WM. PURNELL is our authorized agent to solicit subscriptions and advertisements in Lexington. Any contracts made by him will be complied with.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!! We have all kinds of officers blanks for sale at this office.

☞ On Monday last, County Court day, Messrs. Webster & Gardner "served up" over 150 dishe of oysters.

☞ The thanks of this office are due to the Hon. L. W. Powell, and W. C. Anderson, for numerous favors.

☞ Robert P. Letcher, ex-Governor of Kentucky, died in Frankfort, on Thursday night last, after a protracted illness.

☞ Our Representative, Hon. L. T. Moore, will please accept our thanks for a bound volume of the Congressional Globe, and numerous other favors.

☞ We call the attention of the Trustees to a very bad mud hole in the street opposite the Farmers' Hotel and our office. If they don't fix it we will secede.

NEW PAVEMENT.—There is now being laid in front of the Court House, a splendid new pavement. This example should be followed by others, for we have some very poor pavements.

COUNTY COURT DAY.—Monday last was County Court day. We do not remember of ever seeing a duller one. No stock of any description of importance was sold. Some cattle were offered, but if sold at all, they went very low.

THE REVIEW.—This is the name of a new paper to be published in this place, by Messrs. R. W. Clayton and T. A. Taylor. The first number will be issued in the second week in February. In politics the *Review* will be Democratic.

☞ Jerry, a negro man in the employment of Messrs. Bruce, Gordon & Co., fell from the scaffolding on the new stable in course of erection, a distance of 8 or 10 feet, and was very badly hurt, his head striking a scantling on the ground. His recovery is very doubtful.

☞ The following, which was written upon a Bank bill, in 1857, when most of the Banks were suspending specie payment, could with propriety be written upon some of the money that we "cross" now-a-days:

"Thou art at best the ghost of cash,
The spirit of a specie dollar,
Thy paper fabric is but trash,
And all thy promises are hollow."

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Benj. Turner—land for sale on the 15th inst. This is one of the best pieces of land in the county—situated immediately upon a good pike, has one of the finest orchards upon it in the county. Persons desiring to purchase a small place, should not fail to examine this one.

☞ On Monday last, a horse attached to a paint wagon, took fright in front of Dr. Chase's drug store, and ran down the street, and precipitated the horse, wagon, paint and men into a revolution over the stone wall opposite the carriage repository of G. M. Taylor. The wall is some six or eight feet high. Fortunately nothing was seriously injured.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The February number of this elegant periodical has come to hand. The regular contributors to this magazine are among the brightest stars in the galaxy of American literature, and the present number is equal to any of its predecessors in its literary merit. It contains contributions from the pen of Harriet Martineau, Miss Prescott, E. P. Whipple, J. G. Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Paul Akers, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. This magazine is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, at the price of $3 per annum.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The reader will fidd in our advertising columns, a prospectus of the Eclectic Magazine for 1861, to which we invite his particular attention. The Eclectic is the very best magazine in this country, its contents being chiefly composed of selections from the ablest periodicals of Great Britain, and made with discriminating taste and judgment. The publisher, it will be seen, offers unusual inducements to new subscribers, and to persons who will get subscribers and forward their names with the money. The Life of Washington, the Portrait of Everett, and the Parlor Engravings, are invaluable; and we doubt not many who read the prospectus will go to work to get them.

Shall We Discontinue?

A few more numbers will complete the first volume of the *Union*, and we have been seriously contemplating a disconuance, and will, unless we can greatly increase our subscription list for the next volume. We have a great many subscribers, but not enough to pay for so large a paper, and rather than diminish its size we would rather discontinue. For the last year we have worked hard and made no money, and this thing of working for fun, there is no fun in it. We have the element in our county to support a Union paper—then will the people do it? Let every Union man in the county support his county paper, it being only two dollars a year, which individually is nothing. We will place subscription lists at our principal business houses and await the result.

THE METHODIST.—One of the most valuable of our exchanges is the New York Weekly Methodist, a paper devoted to religious, literary and general intelligence, published in New York city. It is a large, eight-page sheet, containing rare literary contributions, both original and selected—correspondence from all parts of the religious world, a general summary of the news of the week, and other items tending to make it a most excellent family newspaper. While catholic in its views upon all subjects, it is, as its name indicates, the organ of the conservative Methodists of the Northern States. Let every family, and especially every Methodist family subscribe for it. Terms $2 per year. Address Lemuel Bangs publisher, No. 7, Beekman street, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—We have received the February number of this excellent magazine. Under the new management this veteran of the monthlies s regaining much of its pristine vigor and freshness. Its contributors rank among the most popular and agreeable writers of our country. The present number contains contributions from Richard D. Kimball, F. Bailey Aldrich, Richard Grant White, Fitz James O'Brien, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Prescott, Richard Henry Stoddard, and John T. Irving and others. It is a very agreeable number. Terms, $3 per annum, in advance.

To any person who shall send us the name of one new subscriber and $3, or the names of two new subscribers, and $5, we will forward the *New York Weekly World*, *Independent*, or *New York Agriculturist*, free, for one year.

To any person who shall send us the names of two new subscribers and $8, or the names of four new subscribers and $12, we will present a copy of the New Pictorial Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, the price of which at the bookstores is $6.50. Address J. R. GILMORE, No. 5, Beekman St., New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of Harper's Magazine is upon our table. This is the best illustrated monthly in the world, and is so well known to our readers, that it needs no commendations from us. The contents of the present number will compare favorably with its predecessors. The opening paper is the third of a series of illustrated descriptions of the Washoe Gold Diggins, by J. Ross Browne, full of interest; then we have the concluding paper of a scene entitled "To Red River and Beyond," also illustrated; and a highly entertaining and instructive article, replete with illustrative plates, entitled "More about Spiders." The remaining articles are "Saint Barbara;" "Battle Gossip;" "The Skater;" "Cousin Maurice;" "A Most Fortunate Man;" "The Haunted and the Haunters," by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton;" "Introspection," by George Arnold; three chapters of Thackeray's new novel, "The Adventures of Philip;" "The Duelist," by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton; "Portrait of a Russian Gentleman;" together with the usual Monthly Record, Editor's Easy Chair, Editor's Drawer, &c. Terms $3 per annum in advance. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.

Governor Hicks has appointed Reverdy Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford Wm. T. Goldborough, Jno. W. Crisfield and J. Dixon Roman, all Union men, as Commissioners to meet the Commissioners of Virginia in Washington on the 4th of February.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., by Rev. J. Rand, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry Croxton, Esq., DR. W. W. JUSTICE to MRS. FILA E. SCOTT, all of this county.

Farewell 'Nunc,' friend of my unmated days. I bid you a long but happy farewell. For many years we have trod the thorny paths of life unblessed by the smiles of the "last best gift"—for many years we have sought peace and comfort and contentment in a life of single blessedness, only to find that we had made a miserable mistake. And when I saw that pure being leaning upon your arm, pledging eternal constancy through all the hours that are yet to come down like spring flowers upon life's pathway, I was compelled to confess that you had chosen the better part, and that life now has its sweetest promises for you. There are pearls and gold shining now amid the flowers that fringe Love's pathway, and stars gleaming like great chandeliers in the firmament of Hope.—There are harps tinkling now whose melody is sweeter than the sound of evening bells, and joys falling like a shower of amethysts upon the hearts that but yesterday were wed. Life now has become beautiful; and the soul soars upward from the dust, like a dove loosed from its cage. There is melody in every breeze, and joy in every heart; yea, there are angels in every path, with crownings for those whose hearts are wed.

And that sweet wife of yours, pure as a zephyrs hymn—one whose laugh was like the gush of summer rills loitering in a bower of roses—how our hearts followed her as she leaned upon your arm, a flower plucked from her sunny home, a jewel stolen from a treasury of love, henceforth to adorn and beautify your life, and make your cup of happiness full to overflowing. What fervent wishes for your future happiness follow you out from the paternal roof, adown life's valley, and even to the verge beyond.

Again I send after you my prayers for your happiness, and may the beauty, the tenderness, the joy and hope of that wedding feast so impress itself upon your bachelor friends as to impel us to go and do likewise. KRADD.

ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONS ARE invited to open accounts at FITCH'S DRUG STORE, *Lexington, Ky.*

Physicians of the surrounding towns and country may confidently rely on the purity of Medicines from this house, and a trial will convince them that they can do no better in price.

Cautious accuracy in compounding, and constant carefulness in purchasing, coupled with the steady aim to give every body a fair trade and entire satisfaction, will be our leading efforts.

Attention is just now invited to a full supply of Landreth's new crop of Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds, and THE NEW COAL OIL LAMP CHIMNEY, THAT WONT BREAK.

FRANK FITCH,
Retail and Wholesale, Higgins' Block,
Corner Court House Square,
feb1. Lexington; Ky.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30, 1861.

FLOUR. A dull market to-dry, and the transactions small. Superfine may be quoted at $4 55@4 60, and extra at $4 90@5 00. The sales are unimportant.

WHISKY. The demand was better to-day, with sales of 400 brls at 14@15—the latter rate for the wagon.

PROVISIONS. Mess Pork was held with more firmness to-day, and first class city brands could not be bought below $17 00. $17 25 was paid for 30 brls. Saturday evening. Bacon dull and the demand limited; sales of shoulders at 7¾c, and sides at 8½ 9c.

GROCERIES. No change in the market; sales of 100 bags coffee at 13@13¾c: 20 hhds. sugar at 5½@7¼, and 40 brls. molasses at 30c.

OIL. A sale of 16 brls linseed at 57c.

WHEAT. The market is steady and the demand fair at $1 05 for prime red, and $1 08@1 12 for prime white: sales of 570 bushels choice red at at $1 12; 600 do prime white at $1 16; 300 do mixed red and white at $1 14; 300 do white at $1 12; 1,000 do prime white at $1 18, delivered.

CORN. The market continues dull, but without change in prices. We quote old at 40@43c in bulk, and 30@33c for new, the outside rates at the lower depots; sales of 700 bush. old at Marietta depot at 40c.

OATS. There was a good demand today, prices are firmer; sales of 4,200 bush in bulk at 30c.

RYE. The market is dull and unchanged. We quote prime at 62@63c; sales of 200 bush. at 65c.

BARLEY. The demand for prime fall continues good at 75c; the lower grades are dull: spring is selling at 80@85c. for fair to prime.

CHEESE. The demand is good and the market firm at 10c for selected lots of prime Western Reserve, and 8½c for English Dairy: sales 50 boxes Western Reserve at 10c, and 300 do English Dairy at 11c.

BUTTER. The supply is better and prices lower. We quote Central Ohio at 12c, and Western Reserve at 15c; sales of 25 packages Western Reserve at 15c.

POTATOES. The market is steady and the demand fair $1 30@140 per brl. for prime Neshanocks.

1861. 1861.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

JANUARY, 1861.

THE CINCINNATI DOLLAR WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

For the current year, 1861 will form a full, reliable, and interesting History of the Times, and Chronicle of Current Events. It will contain every week, a well-selected and carefully digested Political Miscellany, which will comprise Proceedings in Congress, discussions of political measures, important political speeches, actions of the Secession Conventions, important proceedings of State Legislatures, events in the Seceding States, reliable statements of opinion, North and South, graphic sketches of public men, movements of the President elect, formation of a new Cabinet, Letters from policians and the people. The whole forming a complete view of all sides of the great controversy now going on in our Republic.

The Weekly Commercial is a strictly independent journal, pledged to no party or no platform, but neutral in nothing. In the stirring and eventful times in which we live, it is more than ever important that all persons who read at all, should avail themselves of the best and most reliable sources of information.

The Dollar Weekly Commercial, as a medium of Domestic News, made up from the full columns of a live newsyaper, it will contain also, from week to week, all important Foreign News, accounts of European events, opinions of English and Continental Journals on American Affairs, and, in general, a faithful current History of the world. In addition to its News Matters, it will contain an immense variety of valuable and entertaining reading of a miscellaneous character, adapted to make it a most interesting and favorite Family Journal. Its selections and editorials will comprise matter suited to the taste and wants, respectively, of the Ladies, the Farmer, the Clergyman, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the politician, the Scholar, and the Youthful Reader. All classes will find, in each number of the paper, something to interest, instruct, or entertain them. It will comprise Literary News and Miscellany, Religious Intelligence, Short and interesting Stories, Personal Sketches and Gossip, Agricultural hints and Information, Choice Poetry, Traveling Sketches Record of the Fashions, Commercial and Monetary News, Crop Intelligence, Weekly Review of Markets, &c., &c.

The price of the Cincinnati Weekly Commercial is only ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, to subscribers remitting to the Publishers direct. As an additional inducement to procure subscribers, we will send *eleven copies for ten dollars*, to any person remitting the same, with a list of names, and the paper will be mailed separately to each subscriber. Address

M. D. POTTER & CO.,
Pub's Cincinnati Dollar Weekly Commercial,
Corner 4th and Race Streets, Cincinnati, O.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

New Series—New Features—New Type.

MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A NEW series of this widely circulated family newspaper was commenced on the *fith day of January*—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well-known and highly gifted author *and is a powerfully written, startling, mysterious, and deeply interesting history of courtship and married life.* This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation. All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world-wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to its already diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing, original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of literature and the arts on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of seven copies, $10; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address

MORRIS AND WILLIS.
Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton St., N. Y.

HENRY GRANT. V. W. BUSH.

GRANT & BUSH,

MAIN STREET,
WINCHESTER, KY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

IN order to reduce our large stock of Goods now on hand, we will from now until the first day of January, 1861, offer for cash or to prompt time dealers our entire stock

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Consisting in part of the following articles:

BLAIN, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,
Of superior quality;

Plain, Rep and Printed Merinoes; Plain and Printed Delaines; Silk and Brocade Poplins; Magenta Cloths; Napolions, Lavillas, Brocade, Corded Persians, Mohair Mixtures, Coburgs, and a variety of other Travelling Dress Goods; Bombazines, Alpaccas, Lupins, 3 and 6-4 Black Delaines; Prints; Bleached and Brown Cottons; Osnaburgs, Linen and Cotton 10 and 12-4 Sheetings; Irish Linen, Table Linens, Napkins, Towelings, Marseilles Quilts, Bed Blankets, Saddle, Negro and Travelling Blankets; Tickings Apron Checks, Flannels, a large stock of Country and Factory Janes and Linseys, Kerseys, Hose and Half Hose for servants; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks; a large stock of Ladies and Misses Shawls, Nubias, Zouave Jackets, &c.; Comforts, Scarfs, &c. Thompson's celebrated Hoop Skirts, from 10 to 50 Hoops; Alexander's and Bajou's Kid Gloves; Silk, Cloth, Kid and Cloth Gauntlets; Hosiery in great variety; our

STOCK OF WHITE GOODS

Is very complete, embracing all the newest designs in French Work and Vellace Setts, Embroideries, &c.;

CAPITOLA HATS,

FEATHERS, RIBBONS,

And a great variety of Trimmings. In the Gentlemen's Line, we can offer rare inducements in the way of

Fine Cloths,

Of every color and quality; a fine assortment of

FRENCH & AMERICAN CASSIMERES!

HARRIS' HEAVY CASSIMERES,

Silk, Plush and Velvet Vestings

OVERCOATINGS,

SATTINETTS AND TWEEDS,

A fine assortment of

Ready Made Clothing

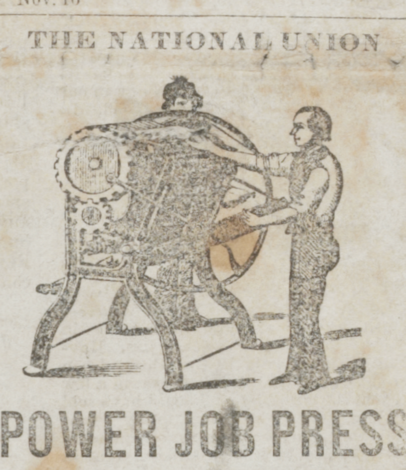
Winchester and Scott's Patent Shoulder Seam

SHIRTS, COLLARS, SILK, WOOLLEN, COTTON, UNDERWEAR

Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Gent's Gloves, from 40 cents to $6; Suspenders, Hosiery, &c., Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Queensware, Glassware. The celebrated Swiss Razor, warranted good or no sale. Ladies and Misses Shoes of best make. Every body is invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell, if low prices and desirable goods will induce you to buy. GRANT & BUSH.

Nov. 16

THE NATIONAL UNION



POWER JOB PRESS

THE NATIONAL UNION OFFICE being supplied with an elegant outfit of

NEW TYPE

BORDERS, RULES, CUTS, &C.,

Of the most attractive styles, both

Plain and Fancy,

Suitable for

POSTERS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, CARDS, &c.,

And having recently purchased one of

Lawyer's Celebrated

POWER JOB PRESSES!

Expressly for

JOB PRINTING,

We are prepared to do every description of work in that line, either in

BLACK OR COLORED INKS,

And in the very best style of the art.

POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
SALE BILLS,
HORSE BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
BANK CHECKS,
NOTES, RECEIPTS
BUSINESS CARDS,
OFFICER'S BLANKS,
INVITATION CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, &c., &c.,

Also every variety of

PAMPHLET PRINTING.

As our Machine Job Press prints with great rapidity, making impressions at the rate of

1500 PER HOUR

All orders for Job Work will be attendod to with promptness and dispatch. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

SUPERIOR LIKENESSES.

CALL on C. VANDENBURGH, Jr., at the late Temperance Hall, and get a Beautiful **PHOTOGRAPH, MELANEOTYPE AND AMBROTYPE,** As low as 20 cents. Breastpin and good Likenesses complete $1. These low prices will be austianed until the 20th Call early and avoid scrowd. A few Apparatuses for sale for less than city prices. Instruction given in the above art. dec.14

C. A. PRESTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COVINGTON, KY.,

OFFICE—Corner of Scott and Third; entrance on Third. jan17.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WINCHESTER

COACH & CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY.

Having erected a

LARGE & COMMODIOUS

REPOSITORY.

ON FAIRFAX STREET,

I would say to the

Citizens of Clark

And adjoining counties, that I keep constantly on hand the most

MODERN & APPROVED

STYLE OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

&C., &C.,

Of my own manufacture, which I will warrant to be

Far Superior

To any Eastern made work, and which I will

SELL AS CHEAP

As can be purchased here or elsewhere.

REPAIRING

I am also prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on the

Shortest Notice,

And in the BEST MANNER, as I feel confident that

MY WORKMEN ARE THE BEST

I will

Guarantee all Repairing

To give satisfaction.

☞ I would earnestly solicit an examination of my work before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible] LYMONDS.

G. CLAY SMITH, *Covington, Ky.* CURRAN C. SMITH, *Richmond, Ky.*

CHAS. CARROLL POMEROY, AG'T.

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pliocene Roofing!

FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

HAVING established ourselves in this City, for the manufacture of this valuable material, and witnessed its success under the severest tests of HEAT and COLD, we feel warranted in offering our Article to all classes of Builders and owners of property who are in search of something more reliable than the ordinary plans of Roofing.

G. Clay Smith & Co. have discovered and are manufacturing in connection with their celebrated Roofing, a NEW PAINT, invaluable to Farmers, and all parties who are desirous of preserving and protecting the Iron, Wood, and Brick work, about their premises. This Paint is cheaper than any now in use, adapted to all purposes of protection. It is a deep jet black, giving a polished surface to whatever it is applied. It is for Cattle Stalls, Pens, and Yards; all buildings designed for stock raising, acting as a protecting agent to stock of all classes against insects, [illegible], &c. We challenge comparison with any paint now known for the numerous purposes [illegible] served by ours.

Persons desirous of using our Paint will be accommodated at any time by sending their ad- We desire all persons to try it. Price, $1,00 per gallon. For shingle, tin, and iron roofs it stands without a successful competitor. Shingle Roofs are made FIRE, Water and Weather Proof by its application. All orders for Roofing or Paint promptly filled. Agents for our Paint desired in every town in Kentucky.

We furnish Roofing at the Manufactory at $5,00 per square in the City, where we are required to put it on, $6.00. Any skillful Mechanic can put it on. Same price in the country where the expenses and transportation are paid.

For further information, call upon or address either of the above named parties.

Office and Manufactory, Corner Bank Lick and Fifteenth Streets, Covington, Ky., opposite Kentucky Central Railroad Engine Houses.

N. B. For County City, and State Rights in Southern States, address

CHAS. CARROLL POMEROY,
june 29-y. Covington, Ky.

Books, &c.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

Everybody's Lawyer

—AND—

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation; and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assessment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of Every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to Keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to every Farmer, every Mechanic, every Man of Business, and every body in every State, on receipt of $1.00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 a Year can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

july 27-6m.

What Everybody Wants.

The Family Doctor:

Containing Simple Remedies, Easily Obtained for the Cure of Disease in all Forms, by

PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarhœa, Worms Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptons of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat Teeth, Ear, and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Disease of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

$1000 a Year con be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

july 27-6m.

J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

HARDWARE,

TIN-WARE,

Stoves, Grates,

IRON & NAILS,

And all kinds of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

Metal Roofing and Guttering.

All work done by us will be warranted to give entire satisfaction, and on the most favorable terms.

We will also run our Wool Carding Machines during the Summer. mar30-ly

Master Commissioner's Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the Clark Circuit Court in the Chancery suit depending in said Court, between James W. Parrish, Trustee, vs. C. H. Parrish, &c., I will attend at my office in Winchester, every day (Sunday's excepted) until the 1st day of April, 1861, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims against Christopher H. Parrish. Persons having claims against said C. H. Parrish are requested to present them promptly. Those failing to make the necessary proof will be barred.

A. H BUCKNER,
dec72m Master Commissioner.

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Groceries, &c.

THE FARMERS' GROCERY

AND

RESTAURANT.

HOUSE ENLARGED.

Business Capacity Increased.

Webster & Gardner,

At the Corner Opposite the National House.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally that they have enlarged their Grocery Establishment to more than double its former size, to enable us to conduct our rapidly increasing business to the entire satisfaction of our customers.

We have just imported a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES

Of every description, such as

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

SPICES, &c.,

LAKE FISH & MACKEREL

Together with a choice lot of

CONFECTIONARIES,

And all kinds of

NOTIONS AND TOYS,

Which we offer to our old friends and new on the most reasonable terms.

Our facilities for the transaction of a large business in the Grocery line are unsurpassed by any other house in the county, and from our long experience in the trade, we can guarantee as perfect satisfaction to our patrons as any other establishment in the west.

Purchasers will please examine our stock and prices before making their arrangements elsewhere. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries, &c.

WEBSTER & GARDNER.

OYSTER, FISH & GAME SALOON

Webster & Gardner,

Would inform the citizens of Winchester and Clark county, that they have opened an Oyster, Fish and *general eating Saloon,* under their Grocery opposite the National House. The room has been handsomely fitted up with an eye to neatness and comfort. They will be able to furnish customers with Oysters in the can and half can, fresh lake Fish, and all kinds of Game, immediately after the arrival of the Paris stage, every evening, during the season, on reasonable terms.

WEBSTER & GARDNER.
sept. 21-y.

Family Grocery,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

Forwarding and Commission

HOUSE.

SAMUEL J. COMBS,

AT his old stand, on Main street, is still offering bargains for any article in the Grocery line as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

His stock is full and complete, and such, as to quality, as to suit the taste of the nicest and most particular.

He still keeps a stock of

HARDWARE,

Which is offered to persons desiring articles in that line, on such terms as to insure bargains.

Having ample room, he is prepared to attend promptly to the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION business, and consignments are solicited. SAMUEL J. COMBS.

Winchester, March 23, 1860-ly.

HUTCHCRAFT & REESE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

MAIN STREET,

WINCHESTER, KY.,

KEEP constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Superior

Family Groceries,

Purchased in the Eastern and other cities, which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any market. Country Merchants are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock before purchasing at Louisville, Cincinnati, or Lexington, as we [illegible]

SAVE THEM THE EXPENSE

Of a trip to said cities, by selling them Groceries as cheap as they can be purchased in either of the above markets. The Ladies of Winchester and Clark county are respectfully invited to examine our stock of

FANCY GROCERIES,

And everything that is kept in our line.

Earch 23-ly HUTCHCRAFT & REESE

READ THIS,

AND THEN GO AND BUY ONE OF

W. E. Braman & Co.'s

NEW STYLE

SEWING MACHINES!!

Price $40 to $75.

IT runs without the aid of a band; it sews with the same facility whether run forward or backward. It sews from two spools without rewinding, and sews all kinds of fabrics, whether coarse or fine. It is low in price, and therefore within the reach of every body. For further information apply to W. F. Poole, who is our agent for Clark county, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them. This Machine possesses decided advantages over any other in the market. Every machine warranted.

KIRBY & MARTIN,
General Agents,
aug. 10- No. 14 Main Street, Lexington, Ky

1860.] Fresh Arrival! [1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

JOHN W. LAUGHLIN

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has been buying for cash every article in his line of business, and is now receiving and opening the most extensive, desirable and fashionable assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Embracing all the latest Parisian styles. He has the finest stock of

LADIES' SHOES,

GENTLEMEN'S SHOES AND BOOTS,

CHILDREN'S SHOES AND TIES,

And every color and variety of Hat worn in Europe and America, all of which he intends to sell at the

Lowest Prices, for Cash,

Or to good customers on usual time. He has laid in his stock this importation to compete with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington prices. He invites a call from his friends and the public generally. J. W. LAUGHLIN

mar16-ly.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the Clark Circuit Court in the Chancery suit depending in said Court between Samuel Bradley's Adm'r and his heirs and creditors, I will attend at my office in Winchester, every day (Sundays excepted) until the 1st day of April, 1861, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims against the estate of Samuel Bradley, deceased. Persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them promptly. Those failing to make the necessary proof will be barred.

A. H. BUCKNER,
dec72m Master Commissioner.

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS,

PUBLISHED AT

CYNTHIANA, HARRISON COUNTY, KY.,

HAS a Large Circulation in the wealthiest portion of Kentucky. Persons having Lands, Stock or anything else to sell or rent, will do well to advertise it in the News.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

TALIAFERRO, MOORE & CO.;

Have just received and opened in their

NEW STORE ROOM,

ON MAIN STREET,

A very large and desirable lot of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles:

Superior Plain Black Silks;

FIGURED & COLORED SILKS,

POPLINS,

DUCALS.

MOHAIR GOODS

PLAIN, REP AND SATIN-FACED MERINOES;

Printed Merinoes,

PRINTED & PLAIN DeLAINES;

ALPACCAS,

BOMBASINES,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

DOMESTICS;

WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS;

BLACK, BLUE AND FANCY COLORED CLOTHS

BEAVER, DOE SKIN, TRICOT, AND OTHER OVERCOATINGS

OVERCOATS, DRESS AND BUSINESS COATS;

VESTS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS;

A very large lot of

TRAVELING, BED, NEGRO, & SADDLE BLANKETS

Our stock is very complete, and we are determined to sell as low as any other house here or neighboring towns.

P. S. A first-rate TWO-HORSE WAGON for sale. T., M. & CO.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE!

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he has removed to the large and commodious store room, under the Odd Fellows' Hall, formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. Harding, and as he has just returned from the East, he is enabled to offer to the public the largest and best selected stock of goods euer imported to Winchester, comprising

Ready Made Clothing

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

And many other articles too numerous to particularize; and all of which will be sold at *the very lowest Cincinnati Prices!*

Persons desiring to purchase are respectfully requested to call and look through my stock, as I feel assured that I can please them both in goods and prices.

We will take pleasure in showing you our Goods whether you purchase or not.

G. ROSENBERGER,
Clark County Clothing Store,
Under Odd Fellows' Hall,
oct 26-y Winchester, Ky.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE oldest and best establishment in Winchester is now fitted up and prepared to sell Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and all orders of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of the latest patterns and styles, upon liberal terms. Work done by us shall be warranted to excel in finish. Our position as merchants and tradesmen shall be to dispense justice without the slightest shadow of humbug. Our best efforts are now being made to present you a stock of Superior Goods such as will induce you to call and examine for yourselves. We will sell and warrant our sales as we represent, at uniform profits.

march 16-1. A. F. BOWREN, Agent.

Silver Coin Wanted!

E. & D. KINSEY,

SILVERSMITHS,

No. 24 West Fifth St., (Market Space,)

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ARE paying the following rates of Premium for

SILVER OF THE OLD COINAGE:

American Halves and Dollars,	$1.02
" Quarters,	1.04
Mexican Dollars,	1.05
Peruvian "	1.04
South-American dollars (generally),	1.04
German Crowns,	1.06
French "	1.10
Five Franc Pieces,	[illegible]
English Shillings,	29
Spanish Quarters,	23

All other Silver of uncertain value we buy by the ounce at $1.20 per troy ounce. The highest cash price will be paid for

Old Silverware and Bullion,

ALSO, FOR

Pike's Peak & California Gold.

A small advance on the above rates when offered in large lots.

☞ The new Cent in $5 and $10 lots for sale. Please call at

NO. 24 WEST FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

We will pay in Kentucky bank notes or gold, at 1 per cent premium for the Gold.

june 15-y.

THE PREMIUM BULL,

PRINCETON

BY THE DUKE OF ARDRIE,

WILL be permitted to serve a limited number of cows, at the farm of Thos. C. Vanmeter, in Clark county, 2½ miles from Pine Grove, at $12 to insure a calf. Cows will be grazed at $1 75 per month.

WM. E. DUNCAN.
May 18-tf. THOS. C. VANMETER.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

MATRIMONY.

Matrimony is the door from savage to civil life. It is the main prop to the support of a nation's greatness. It is the alembic in which our coarser natures are replaced by the refining elements of affection. Nature, revelation, and experience, all combine to prove its heavenly origin, and that—whatever cynics may aver to the contrary—"matches are made in heaven." Mind you, gentle reader, we do not mean those *matches* of which the *lucifer* is so appropriate an emblem. We refer to those of true love; and it is only by the refining influence of love that humanity may be made susceptible of appreciating the possibility of an intellectual and moral sentiment being the highest blessing that God offers to mankind. We believe love to be an important element of human nature, which only requires separating from the dross of coarse desires to render this life a heaven of happiness. "Yes," sneeringly replies the cynic, "if twere not for the extravagance which FASHION engenders, then mankind would not, of needs, be absorbed by the corroding object of gain, and matrimony would soon become the rule, instead of the exception, in large cities." But this is begging the question, for decency and order are Heaven's first laws, and what is much-abused *fashion* but the means of preserving decency, order, and harmony? Without *fashion*, to what wretched level would not the want of improvement in manufactures soon thrust commerce? If it were not for *fashion*, all institutions, sacred and civil—which are, after all, founded on labor—would soon retrograde into the original chaotic element of barbarism. Fashion both stimulates enterprise and inspires man with the wish to labor, while it encourages him to noble deeds of daring. But there are limits within which fashion would fain restrain man for his good—and these are, the social amenties of life and the cultivation of the affections. Fashion is no person's master or mistress, but merely the visible form with which order and harmony robe themselves. It is, therefore, vain and idle for people to charge fashion with the encouragement of expenses so heavy as to prevent marriages, or in any way prejudice the claims of matrimony. No; the reason is found in a far different and less respectable cause—namely, in the mania for *rich* matches. Age, disposition, attainments—all are sacrificed for this god of equal marriages classically termed "the spoons." In France this *sine qua non* is known by the name of *dot*—a free translation of the Latin *dos*—meaning the marriage portion according to the Roman law. This is "the head and front of the offending" against matrimony *now*, as it has always been; and we very much question whether our laws in reference to marriage contribute as greatly to the general purity and good of society as did those of ancient Rome.

There is also another grave cause to the prevention of matrimony in great commercial cities, and that lies in the apparent want of confidence between married couples, especially of the commercial class, but, happily, it does not extend to the artistical, professional, and mechanical branches of married society: we mean the total ignorance by the wife of her husband's means, monetary condition, or commercial position. From the reason that the wife has not been educated to know anything of book-keeping or commerce, the husband thinks it useless to waste time in communicating to the partner of his bosom the true state of his condition. Young ladies should be educated to a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, particularly those who intend marrying merchants. But not only are they ignorant of the science of book-keeping, but it is found that too many are incompetent to keep the account of a family's expenses. The widow of the late John C. Spencer is an honorable exception to this state of mental obliviousness, for she not only kept her husband's books and hived their resources, but her husband found her his best counsel for helping him to invest his gains profitably; and there is no doubt of his having accumulated double the amount, by the advice of his wife, that he would have done without it, or had she been wanting in the science of book-keeping.

Ladies of this city are frequently complained of for extravagance, even by writers of their own sex; but how can they know of what constitutes extravagance, except by the inference drawn from their surroundings? Having resided every year of their married life in a (to her) new neighborhood, she this year finds herself in the heart of the most distinguished neighborhood in the city, where all is dress and gayety—where balls, *soirees*, concerts, and a box at the opera are the unexceptionable *mode*. Shall she now be blamed for wishing to live in harmony with her new neighbors, by following their refined tastes, especially as she knows no valid reason why she should not lead the *ton?* She knows that her husband is handsomer, and can dance better, than their gouty neighbor, the Hon. Ruby Rustum; and she knows that it is only necessary to give the order to Mr. Brown, to get up a party which shall make many of their weak nerves vibrate, and she resolves to do it. Now, who will say, under the circumstances, that she is extravagant? Nay, who will not compliment her for the energetic determination to uphold the dignity of the family? She maintains the honorable idea of letting the Splashes and Splevins's know that the Splivers are not only around, but settled in their midst!

Mr. Splivers retires from Wall-street to dine up town with his family at six, and his mind is too full of business to give attention to more of the details of his wife's designs than to learn the probable cost, and to ask *himself* whether he can stand the expensive shock; but he never asks advice of his wife—first, for want of time; and, secondly, because he vainly supposes that he could not make himself understood. Now, we again ask, is this poor lady of total ignorance as to their financial condition, and wanting the confidence and affection which are due from a husband to his wife, at fault for thus carrying out the highest schemes which her innocence suggests?

We say, and say it boldly—or, to use the words of that great philsopher, Jack Bunsby, "we don't care who knows it"—that the ladies of our cities are much wronged and abused by attributing to them the sin of extravagance. It is true that facts, apparently of extravagance, would lead the casual observer to suppose some ladies of our city too fond of luxury; but if their husbands are successful in trade, what better method can the family adopt to realize its improved condition, than to invest part of the gains in an equipage which shall benefit equally the farmer and the artisan.

In addition to the desire for rich matches, and the unphilosophical style of living in this city, there has another evil maxim gone forth, that "man has no business to marry till he can support a wife." This cry would have some meaning, if a wife were a horse or a dog, and not an answer to a human need, and an essential to success in life.

The world forgets that man is not an automaton, but a being fearfully and wonderfully framed. No machine, but a lyre responsive to the breath of every passion; now fevered with pleasure; now toiling for gold; anon seeking to build up a lofty fame; and that the more eager, and passionate, and daring he is—the more eagle is his eye, and the loftier his aim—the more he needs woman, the comforter and the help-meet, by his side. Our fathers did not ignore this, and they succeeded. Because the wife preserved them from the temptations of life, because she, with her words and looks of love, assisted them to bear the burdens and fight the battles of life; because she stood by her husband's side as his help-meet, bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh—soothing each sorrow, aiding each upward aim—it was thus they became great; and it is because we do not thus, we pale before them. It is not good for man to be alone. Man has tried to disobey the divine law, and lived alone; and what has been the result? Even when tried by men of superior sanctity, as in the case of the Romish church, has the world gained in happiness or morality? I trow not. Take the limited experience of our own age, and fathers and mothers know, to their bitter cost, I am right. The manhood, brave and generous much of it wrecked in our great cities, will bear me out. But matrimony is more than this. In spite of the hard matter-of-fact, sceptical and, therefore, sensual character of the passing day, will it not be confessed that the union of man and woman as husband and wife, is the greatest earthly need and is followed by the greatest earthly good; Unhappy marriages there may be; imprudent ones there may be: but such are not the rule: and I know not why the legislature should not give easier relief in such cases. "Nature never did betray the soul that loved her;" and nature tells men and women to marry. Just as the young man is entering upon life—just as he comes to independence and man's estate—just as the crisis of his being is to solved, and it is to be seen whether he decide with the good, and the great, and the true, or whether he sink and be lost forever—matrimony gives him ballast and a right impulse. War with nature, and she takes a sure revenge. Tell a young man not to have an attachment that is virtuous, and he will have one that is vicious. Virtuous love—the honest love of a man for the woman he is about to marry—gives him an anchor for his heart, something pure and beautiful for which to labor and live. And the woman, what a purple light it sheds upon her path: it makes life for her no day-dream, no idle hour, no painted shadow, no passing show; but something real, earnest, worthy of her heart and head.

But most of us are cowards, and dare not think so; we lack grace; we are of little faith; our inward eye is dim and dark. The modern young lady must marry in style; the modern young gentleman marries a fortune. But in the meanwhile the girl grows into an old maid, and the youth takes chambers—ogles at nursery-maids, and becomes a man about town—a man whom it it dangerous to ask into your house, for his business is intrigue. The world might have had a happy couple; instead, it gets a woman fretful, nervous, fanciful, a plague to all around her. He becomes a sceptic in all virtue; a corrupter of the youth of both sexes a curse in whatever domestic circle he penetrates. Even worse may result. She may be deceived and die of a broken heart. He may rush from one folly to another; associate only with the vicious and depraved; bring disgrace and sorrow on himself and all around; and sink into an early grave. Our great cities show what becomes of men and women who do not marry. Worldly fathers and mothers advise not to marry till they can afford to support a wife, and the boys wickedly expend double the amount in low company. Hence it is, all wise men (like Franklin) advocate early marriages; and all our great men with rare exceptions have been men who married young. Wordsworth had only one hundred pounds a year when he first married. Lord Eldon was so poor that he had to go to Clare-market, London, to buy sprats for supper. Coleridge and Southey we can't find had any income at all when they got married. We question at any time whether Luther had more than fifty pounds a year. We blast humanity in its very dawn. Fathers, you say you teach your sons prudence—you do nothing of the kind; your wordly-wise and clever son is already ruined for life. You will find him at the faro-lable and free-love circles. Your wretched worldly wisdom taught him to avoid the snare of marrying young, and soon—if he is not involved in embarrassments which will last him a life—he is a *blaze* fellow—heartless, false, without a single generous sentiment or manly aim: he has—

"No God, no heaven, in the wide world!"

Discouraging Childhood.

It is somewhere related that a poor soldier, having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write to father," he replied, "and tell him of it, for he always said I had no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children such; and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of the brain! A grown up person tells a child he is brainless or foolish, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and nine cases out of ten the statement is believed, or if not fully believed, the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. Let any person look back to childhood's days, and he can doubtless recall many words and expressions which exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him as to tell upon his whole future course of life. We knew an ambitious boy, who, at the age of ten years, had become so depressed with fault-finding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words, that at an early age he longed for death to take him out of the world, in which he conceived he had no abilities to rise. But while all thus appeared so dark around him, and he had so often been told of his faults and deficiencies that he seemed to himself the dullest and worst of boys—and while none of his good qualities or capabilities had been mentioned, and he believed he had none, a single word of praise and appreciation, carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought.—We have often heard him say that "that word saved him." The moment he thought he could do well, he resolved that he would—and he has done well.—Parents, these are important considerations. Sometimes encourage your children without an *if*. Do not always tell them they can be good or can do well *if* they will do thus or so well, and that there is nothing to hinder them.—*American Agriculturist.*

It is vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man start with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back upon half the world.

Dry Goods.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF Spring and Summer GOODS.

HARDING & KARRICK

Are prepared to meet the wants of the citizens of Clark and adjoining countie by presenting to them one of the LARGEST, MOST DESIRABLE, AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS! GROCERIES, Carpets, Boots, &c., Ever imported to the house; and we tender our most cordial thanks to our buying and paying friends, and we hope to offer them

ADDITIONAL INDUCEMENTS

To continue their patronage. It will be our aim to keep up with the spirit of this progressive age, and prove to the citizens of Clark that they can buy Goods and Groceries in their own County Seat, at the House of

HARDING & KARRICK,
As Cheap, Minus the Carriage,
As at any other Town in Kentucky. We are determined, if in our power, to hold

The Legitimate Trade of Clark,

And give no one the excuse for buying GOODS AND GROCERIES Away from home, *"Because they are Cheaper!"*

OUR DRY GOODS

Will consist of every variety usually kept in DRY GOODS HOUSES, Embracing the latest styles of Rich Sil Robes! BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS, PRINTED ORGANDIES. Lawns, BEREGES, GRENADINES, CHALLIES, CHINTZES EMBROIDERIES, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &C.

And to the Gentlemen we can offer the most ELEGANT OUTFIT That ever graced their wardrobe.

CARPETS, *Boots and Shoes,* HEAVY DOMESTICS, QUEENSWARE, Of the latest and handsomest styles, DYE STUFFS, &c., &c., &c., Can be found in the general stock. In addition to this

COMPREHENSIVE STOCK!

We will be in constant receipt, From the Eastern Cities, Of many of the New Styles! That will be coming out from time to time All of these will be sold upon the usual time to unquestionably good customers, or

EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices, and we think you will be pleased.
apr6-ly HARDING & KARRICK.

Large Importation OF Fall and Winter DRY GOODS!

JOHN G. LOCKNANE,
MAIN STREET,
WINCHESTER, KY.,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Winchester and Clark county, to his NEW AND LARGE stock of Fancy and Domestic

Dry Goods,

Just imported from the Eastern Cities, purchased and selected with taste and care, by LEWIS HAMPTON, whose reputation as a merchant is well known to the citizens of Clark county. The attention of the Ladies is especially called to his store, as he pledges himself to show as

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

As the market affords. The stock consists in part of

FANCY SILKS, BLACK SILKS, French and English Morinos, FANCY & PLAIN DELAINES, Poplins, Deb'ages,

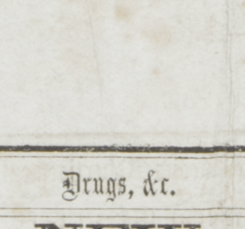
And a large stock of Goods suitable for Traveling Dresses, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

A choice selection of PRINTS, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Osnaburgs and Sheetings, Flannels, Janes, and Linseys; also, White Goods, Tarltons, Swisses, Jaconetts and Cambrics, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Brilliantines, Irish Linens, Linen and Union Damask Diapers, Table Linens, Napkins, and Hoopskirts, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hardware, Queensware and Glassware,

And a GENERAL VARIETY of Goods such as are usually kept in Dry Goods Houses. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
sept 14.

Drugs, &c.

NEW DRUG STORE!!



WM. STUBBLEFIELD. JOHN STUBBLEFIELD JR

Having associated themselves together, under the name and firm of

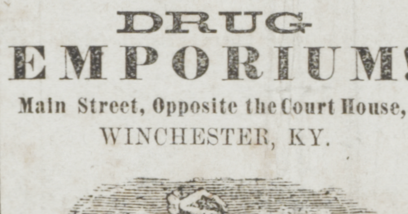
JOHN STUBBLEFIELD & CO.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Winchester and vicinity that they are keeping a stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COSMETICS, AND A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES PURE LIQUORS, For Medical Purposes, Only. VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL, COAL OIL, WHITE LEAD, PEPPER, SPICE, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, SODA, GINGER, INDIGO, MADDER, DRUGGISTS' FURNITURE, &C!

Those wishing any articles in our line will please give us a call.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Winchester, Ky., April 13-ly.

DRUG EMPORIUM!
Main Street, Opposite the Court House,
WINCHESTER, KY.



Dr. C. CHASE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and LARGE IMPORTATION OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, OILS AND VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, PURE LIQUORS, *For Medical Purposes,* TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, FINE TOOTH COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, PAINT BRUSHES, FINE CIGARS, SNUFFS, TOBACCO, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CARDS, CARD CASES, SUPERIOR INKS, PAT: MEDICINES, *all kinds;* TOILET SOAPS, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONIES, GOLD PENS, GOLD PENCILS, FRENCH & ENGLISH TOILET ARTICLES, EXTRACTS FOR HANDKER HIEFS, FRENCH & AMERICAN PERFUMERY, TOILET BOTTLES, POCKET BOOKS, AND PORT MONIES, GOLD PENS & PENCILS, RAZORS & RAZOR STRAPS, POCKET KNIVES, FISHING TACKLE, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, A large and carefully selected stock of WALL PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS!! WHITE AND RED LEAD, COLORS IN OIL & WATER COLORS, SNOW FRENCH ZINC, ground in ... ZINC WHITE IN ... LITHARGE & TURPENTINE, LINSEED AND LARD OIL,

And many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded and all Orders Correctly Answered.
March 16th, 1860-1-ly.

FURNITURE!

J. TROWBRIDGE would inform the citizens of Clark and adjoining counties, that he keeps constantly on hand a large and well assorted supply of Furniture, Chairs and Mattresses, which he will sell at moderate prices. He invites those wishing to purchase, to call and examine his stock, at the old "Clark House," on Main street, where he is now located. He keeps constantly on hand an assorted supply of

Terra-Cotta Burial Cases,

And will attend Funerals with his Hearse, whenever desired.
Winchester, March 23, 1860-tf.

Distillery for Rent.

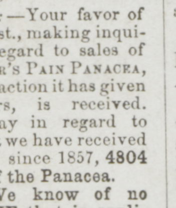
OTHER business engagements requiring my attention, so as to make it impossible for me to give my personal attention to my Distillery, situated on Lower Howard's Creek, Clark county, Ky. I have determined to rent it out for one or two years. The Distillery is not more than a half mile distant from two good mills. I can turn out, with ease, three barrels of whisky per day. For particulars enquire of me at my residence, at the Distillery, 7½ miles from Winchester, on the road from Winchester to Combs Ferry.
March 20, Oct. 3, 1860. WILL. T. BUSH.

Medicines, &c.

DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF PAIN IN THE STOMACH, BACK, AND BOWELS,

Burns, Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Colic, Diarrhea and Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Dyspepsia, Weak Breast, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Canker or Sore Mouth, Putrid Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Disease, Old Sores, Coughs and Colds.



MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.,

Gents.:—Your favor of the 1st inst., making inquiries in regard to sales of DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA, and satisfaction it has given purchasers, is received. Would say in regard to sales, that we have received from you since 1857, 4804 Dozens of the Panacea. We know of no MEDICINE that is applicable to so MANY DISEASES that has GIVEN as GENERAL SATISFACTION AS THIS, and SUSTAINED SO HIGH A REPUTATION. We have sold it, subject to the warrantee, and parties who have used it, will have it, and will not be without it in their families.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 8, 1858.

IT GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN BILIOUS COLIC.

TAMPICO, Darke Co., O., Nov. 13, 1857.
MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.,

Gents.:—I am induced by a sense of justice to state to you that I had a case in my family of *extreme sickness. My wife was severely attacked with* BILIOUS COLIC. We had the *attendance of a good physician, but could get no relief.* We administered DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA, and it produced the *desired effect.* Since that we have had occasion to use it for *Pain in the breast,* and for *Fever and Ague, and it always cured.* I consider it one of the best medicines. WILLIAM WILLIS.

DIARRHEA AND PAIN IN THE BOWELS CURED.

CARTHAGE, Hamilton Co., O., Nov. 25, 1853.
DR. O. R. BAKER,

Much Esteemed Friend:—I have had a severe attack of Diarrhea, attended with severe griping pains, and was reduced very low. I tried many different medicines, but all to no purpose, until I got a bottle of your Pain Panacea, and commenced its use. The first dose put a quietus on the griping pains, and I had not used two twenty-five cent bottles before I was entirely cured. I also recommended it to a friend, who was attacked with cramp colic, and suffering with excruciating pains, and three doses entirely cured him.
W. D. BARRY.

PRATTSVILLE, Vinton Co., O., Aug. 5, 1854.
DR. O. R. BAKER,

Dear Sir:—I have this day sold the last bottle of DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA. I should have written to you sooner, but not expecting to sell the good supply I had on hand. During the last week, however, my sales have been four times as large as any week since I have had your invaluable medicine, and the demand is still increasing. I have never sold a medicine that sustained so high a reputation. The Lung Fever, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Bilious Colic, Cramp Colic, and Flux, have been very prevalent in this vicinity the past season, and the Pain Panacea has not failed to cure in every instance where it has been tried, so far as I have heard. Please send me a large supply as soon as possible.
Very respectfully, yours,
H. W. STODDARD.

A SUPPOSED CANCER CURED!

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.—*Gents.:*—Mr. Elisha Bradley, of Bath Co., Ky., had on his hand a VERY BAD SWELLING, which he thought INCURABLE, having been there for years. He also had on his cheek bone, what he supposed to be a CANCER, and could obtain no relief until he used DR. BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA, which CURED him of that disease, and also the swelling on his hand. This medicine is thought so much of that EVERY FAMILY in our neighborhood, *keep it constantly on hand.* In fact, it is the *best medicine for the diseases it is recommended for,* that we can get.
R. A. CALDWELL.
WYOMING, October 25th, 1858.

SCRATCHES CURED.

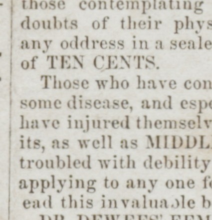
Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea Valuable for Horses as it is for Man.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & Co.—*Gents.:*—During the last winter, most all the horses in our vicinity were subject to SCRATCHES. Having had on hand only two or three dozen bottles of Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea, in a few days I sold the entire lot, and could have sold much more, if I had had them, to my neighbors for that purpose. IN NO CASE HAS IT FAILED TO CURE. It is also indispensable in our neighborhood as a family medicine, for the various diseases for which it is recommended; and I will say that I have sold it for YEARS, WARRANTING IT, and HAVE NOT HAD A SINGLE BOTTLE RETURNED. IT IS THE BEST MEDICINE FOR THE NUMEROUS DISEASES RECOMMENDED, THAT I HAVE EVER SOLD.
M. HAGEN.
HAGENSVILLE, Bracken Co., Ky., Oct. 21, 1858.

For sale by the Proprietors,
A. L. SCOVILL & CO.,
No. 12 West Eighth Street, Cincinnati.
Also
For sale by
CHARLES CHASE, M. D., Winchester.
WILKINSON & KIDD, Kiddville.
CLARK & FRY, Schollsville.
May25-ly

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1860.
For the Cure of all Private Diseases.
A MEDICAL REPORT,
Containing THIRTY fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Several Organs, in a state of Health and Disease.
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union



ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea Strictures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any oddress in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracfed a certain loathesome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment should first ead this invaluable book.

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION! It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARRIAGE would be the result, though always harmless. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which this work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secure from danger or curiosity. Secrecy inviolable.

OFFICE—314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side, where the Consulting Surgeon may always be found.

OFFICE HOURS—From 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.—Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

Address all communications to
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
nov 2-y Louisville, Ky.

Unfailing Hair Dye.

I HAVE but recently acquired a knowledge of the manufacture of this valuable Hair Dye, but feel encouraged to ask of the public a liberal patronage, from the fact of having colored the hair of some ladies of this place to whom I believe I have given perfect satisfaction. It not only makes grey hair as black as you may desire it, but renders it extremely soft and glossy. It can be bought of Messrs. Parrish & Bush, Grocers, who are sole agents, or of myself at my residence on Water Street.
aug. 3. MISS E. E. FOLEY.

Railroads, &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
KENTUCKY CENTRAL
1860. Rail-Road. 1860.
(COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON DIVISION.)
Ballasted with Broken Rock, and Free from Dust

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM LEXINGTON.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

ON and after Wednesday, April 25th, 1860, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN!
Leaves Lexington at 6.00 A. M.
Arrives at Covington at 10.35 " "

Passengers by this Train, going West, can take the 12.45 P. M. Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and 5.30 P. M. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, for

St. Louis,	Chicago,
Indianapolis,	Terre Haute,
Lafayette,	Burlington,
Iowa City,	Galena,
Rock Island,	St. Joseph,

And all Cities and Towns West and North-West

THE EXPRESS TRAIN
LEAVES LEXINGTON at - - 1:50 P. M
ARRIVES AT COVINGTON at - - 4.58 " "

Passengers by this Train, going East, can take the 11.00 P. M. Little Miami Express Train, via. Cleveland, Pittsburg and Wheeling, to

New York,	Philadelphia,	Boston,
Baltimore,	Washington City,	Cleveland,
Dunkirk,	Buffalo,	Albany,
Niagara Falls,	Columbus,	Crestline,
Harrisburg,	Richmond, Va.,	Zanesville.

Passengers by this Train, going West, make close connection at Cincinnati, with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 5.35 P. M. Express Train, for St. Louis and other Western Cities, *arriving at St. Louis the next morning,* making *but one change of cars.* Passengers can secure seats at Cincinnati, *all the way through,* against such passengers as may get in on the way. Also, a comfortable night's rest in one of

THE SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS.

Now in use on this Road. By this route they avoid the *long Omnibus Rides* by other routes, and also the danger of missing connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and having to lie over on the way.

Passengers for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, will find this the *most certain and relible route.*

Baggage checked through from Lexington to St. Louis. Fare as low as by any other Route.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS,

EAST, WEST or SOUTH, and all information, apply at the Kentucky Central Ticket Office, on Main street, between Mill st. and Cheapside, Lexington, and at the Ticket Office of the Company at Paris.

Omnibusses will call for Passengers.
C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.
WM. PURNELL, Ticket Agent, Lexington, Ky.
june1-tf.

NOTICE!
-TO-
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS
In Live Stock.

CLVELAND, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD LINE.

New and Direct Route to Eastern Cities!

Trains leave Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Depot, foot 5th st., and run through to PITTSBURG, SANDUSKY, CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK and BUFFALO

Without change of cars, (if desired.)

This line offers unequalled facilities for transporting stock, via.

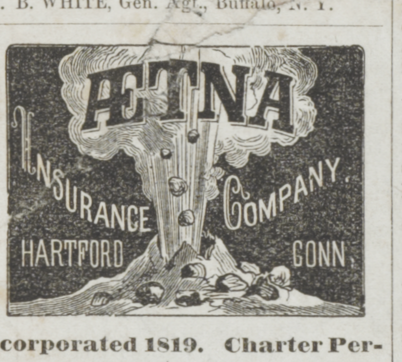
DAYTON AND DELAWARE, or SANDUSKY,

To Eastern markets. By this route drovers have the advantage of lake from Sandusky, or ALL RAIL, via.

Dayton & Delaware to the East.

Pens, with ample accommodation, are prepared, and feed can be had at reasonable tates. Drovers have the privilege of stopping with stock as long as desired, without extra charge. Rates by this line as low as by any other, and shippers may rely upon every care and attention to their stock, and to those in charge.—Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of freight to this line can rely on its speedy transit, and on as favorable terms as by any other route. Mark goods via. Cleveland, Dayton, and Cincinnati Railroad, care Reynolds & Son, Covington, Ky. For through contracts and further information apply to

REYNOLDS & SON, Agents,
Lex. pike, near Ky. C. C. R. R. Depot, Cov. Ky.
J. B. WHITE, Gen. Agt., Buffalo, N. Y.



Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

ASSETS OVER - - $2,000,000.

IT has paid over THIRTEEN MILLION DOLLARS to relieve the unfortunate, of which about Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand have recently been paid in Kentucky; challenging an instance in which it has failed to meet a loss promptly.

A. C. WARD is the sole Agent for this place, and the State Agent at large, and will, with pleasure, issue policies upon the most favorable terms; spending several days each month in Winchester.

The more I become acquainted with this noble institution, and its manner of paying its losses the more I am assured you will get your money when a loss occurs.

A. C. WARD, State Agent,
mar30-tf Winchester, Ky

LUMBER!
STEAM SAW MILL
SITUATED AT
Irvine, Ky.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO SAY to the people of Winchester and Clark Co, that they are prepared at their Mill, to fill orders for all kinds of lumber. The best inch and ½ Lumber a $1 25 per 100 feet, and to dress all kinds of flooring, &c., at $3 per 100 feet. They will deliver the lumber at any time at any one of the Landings on Kentucky River. We are prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds upon as accommodating and cheap terms as any Mill in Kentucky. Some one of the firm will attend Winchester on every Court day, and will take pleasure in receving orders for anything in their line.
March 16 1860. POTTS, BLEVIN'S & CO.

JAMES M'VEY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER!

I HAVE on hand a large quantity of

BOOTS & SHOES, which I will sell cheap for cash. I have just received a new stock of leather, French and Philadelphia Calf and Kip Skins, and I am now prepared to make to order as cheap and as neat as any in town.

Shop two doors below Clinkinbeard's Tin-Store. march 16-1.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
aug. 3-

Job Work
OF ALL KINDS,
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT,
Now In Its Sixteenth Year,
AND ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC.

THE DEMOCRAT has supported the party and its principles when organs now of loud professions were warring against both. THE DEMOCRAT publishes the same political doctrines it has advocated since its first issue. It is the organ of no man, but when the nomination is made at Charleston, it will be found under the old banner, regardless of the interests of men.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT is much the largest paper in Kentucky devoted to the interests of the Democratic party. Its News, Local and General, its Miscellaneous Department, its Agricultural and Commercial News, are full and reliable.

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50 copies, each,	[illegible]

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1861. 1861.
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Irving's Life of Washington
AND THE
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR 1861.

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The Work is UNABRIDGED and complete as in the edition of five volumes.

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2. We will give one copy of this valuable edition of Washington Irving's most important work, to any person, or any three persons who will separately or unitedly send us the names of three New Subscribers to the Eclectic with the pay, in advance for one year—$5 each.

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7. We have made the necessary arrangements with the publisher for a supply of this work for premiums.

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4. If wide-spread commendations of the Eclectic, by the Press, in all parts of the land, that it is the best Magazine published and the most richly embellished, then now is the time to subscribe, and obtain both the work and a valuable premium besides.

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W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

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COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

THE Publishers of The Atlantic Monthly have pleasure in announcing that the new volume, to commence with the number for January, 1861, will contain features of remarkable interest and attractiveness. Among these, may be named, A NEW NOVEL, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "The Minister's Wooing." A NEW NOVEL by Charles Reade, Author of "Christie Johnstone," "Peg Woffington," etc. NEW STORIES, by Miss Harriet Prescott, Author of "The Amber Gods," and "Sir Rohan's Ghost." A NEW ROMANCE, by the Author of "Charles Auchester," and "Counterparts." Also, Contributions in Prose and Poetry, by Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Edwin G. Whipple, Henry Giles, Richard B. Kimball, George S. Hillard, Rose Terry, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, Charles E. Norton, Winthrop Sargent, T. W. Higginson, J. T. Trowbridge, and other distinguished writers.

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MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* may25-ly

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A FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.
FIVE CENTS A NUMBER; $2 50 A YEAR.

The First Number of the Fourth Volume of *Harper's Weekly* appeared on the 4th January 1860. Last year over 4,500,000 Numbers of *Harper's Weekly* were sold, nearly half of which have been bound for reference. In commencing the new volume, the proprietors desire to state that it has been their aim to render *Harper's Weekly,* in the first place, and before any thing else, a *first-class newspaper*—a pictorial history of current events, equal to the daily press in fullness of description, and superior to the daily press as combining illustrations with text.—How far they have attained their aim, the three volumes now published will show. The Illustrations in the Third Volume will bear evidence to the fidelity with which every important event of the past year has been related and illustrated in the pages of *Harper's Weekly.*—They would refer especially, in this connection to The Italian War, the Great Eastern Steamship the Harper's Ferry Outbreak, the Utah Expedition, the Paraguay Expedition, China, etc. etc. The value of the paper can be best realized by supposing that it did not exist, and by trying to conceive how little people would really know of passing events if they had to rely on written descriptions alone. In this respect, the arrangements for the coming year are more complete than they have been heretofore. *Harper's Weekly* has regular artist correspondents in almost every quarter of the globe, and commands the pencil of the first artists at home. It will moreover, in order to present its readers with a complete illustrated history of our age, continue to transfer to its pages the best and most generally interesting pictures from foreign illustrated journals. In a word, the subscribers to *Harper's Weekly* may rely on finding in its pages an accurate, well-drawn, well-engraved, and well-printed picture of every memorable event which occurs, and a portrait of every man who attracts the general attention of the people of this country.

Harper's Weekly will continue, as heretofore, to publish the best tales that are written by native and foreign authors. It has already published *A Tale of Two Cities,* by Charles Dickens (with original illustrations drawn for *Harper's Weekly*); *What will he do with it?* by Sir E. Lytton Bulwer; *The Dead Secret,* by Wilkie Collins; *Lois the Witch,* by Mrs. Gaskell; *A Good Fight,* by Charles Reade; and *Trumps,* by Geo. William Curtis. It is now publishing *The Woman in White,* by Wilkie Collins, and *The New Partner in Clingham & Co., Bankers,* by Fitzhugh Ludlow, Esq., both of which are illustrated by John McLenan, Esq. On, or before the conclusion of these tales, others of equal merit will be commenced, it being the intention of the publishers to secure every work of undoubted excellence that is written here or abroad. It is hardly necessary to add, that the foreign serials which appear in *Harper's Weekly* are purchased from their authors by the proprietors of *Harper's Weekly,* who, in many instances give for a mere right of priority what amounts to a handsome copyright to the author.

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The other departments of *Harper's Weekly* will continue to receive careful attention at the hands of the publishers.

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